THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1938—VOL. XXX, NO. 304

ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Survey Shows New Factors In Delinquency

Population density, size of families and income weighed in study by Rochester University.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 22—Population density, incomes of working fathers, sizes of families, housing conditions and the number of Boy Scout troops have a direct relation to crime, delinquency and the relief load of the average community, according to a University of Rochester survey just completed here that is expected to stand as a standard for the State.

The survey, which accomplished the double purpose of providing laboratory work for sociology students and a set of maps and facts for the city, established for the first time the "social topography" of Rochester that took into account the minutest details of the city's life. On the basis of the students' findings, social agencies are expected to be able to determine means of meeting deficiencies of certain areas and to predict with accuracy the social results of their growth.

Without making any specific recommendations, the students followed a "spatial distribution" plan in which they divided the city into 88 separate communities, selected because of racial, income and social homogeneity. Their findings, the report says, were meant to be a socially scientific guide for agencies without indicating how the agencies should act.

Made Good Preparation

The students first collected social data from police, relief bureau and juvenile court files and then classified them according to the 88 communities, or "census tracts." They then reduced the classified data to ratios so the incidence of a social characteristic in one community could be compared with its incidence in the others. Finally, they plotted their ratios on maps to facilitate ready perception of relationships.

They found that the lower the income group, the greater the degree of crime and delinquency; the greater the number of character-building agencies, the lower the number of police records and court cases; the greater the density of population, the higher the relief load; the higher the number of certain nationalities, the larger the families and consequently a higher degree of delinquency.

The maps, besides indicating in graphic form the social areas bordered by canals, railroads and main thoroughfares common to all American cities, give at a glance the possibilities of improvement in every underprivileged center. Social workers, by adding new data from year to year and altering the ratios, can predict conditions as they will be brought about by encroaching commercial areas, opening of new homesite subdivisions and shifts of populations by virtue of changes in employment conditions.

Bad Areas Plotted

Maps and ratios already in the hands of social agencies are expected to result soon in recommendations for increases in character-building agencies in certain communities, slum clearance and housing projects in others and adult education in others. Plotting of so-called "bad areas," it was stressed, also will single out for child-caring agencies the spots where their work can be most effective.

Not the least significant of the survey's possibilities will be the eventual "historical pattern" it will provide for the city. With social agencies charting changing conditions and creating new maps, Prof. Raymond V. Bowers, of the University's Sociology Department, said the city within a decade should have a complete picture of its social improvement and deterioration.

The findings also show the way for some type of city planning, since the maps in general conform to the average pattern of greater delinquency in downtown areas, less in areas immediately surrounding occupied by workingmen's homes, less still in the higher income areas surrounding that and the least in the higher privileged districts on the outskirts of the city. The ratio studies provide a means of determining the directions in which different social areas are moving as they spread out in the growing city.

Regardless of what city social agencies do about the findings placed in their hands, the final chapter of Rochester's social survey has not been written. New ratios will be determined and new maps made by succeeding generations of sociology students, university officials said, providing a constant study of the city's social growth.

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Envoy to Reich

Acme

Robert Coulondre

France's former Ambassador to Moscow, now serving at Berlin.

Franco-German Peace Accord Hailed by Hitler

BERCHTESGADEN, Germany, Nov. 22 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler declared today that Germany and France were "no longer divided by the serious border conflicts which burdened their past" as he received the credentials of France's new Ambassador, Robert Coulondre.

The Envoy, formerly French Ambassador to Moscow, said the two countries often had met on the battlefield in the past but had learned to esteem each other and that their struggles had been futile.

The Führer, in reply, expressed the conviction that Germany and France had every reason to esteem each other, to live on good neighborly terms, to complement each other in the economic and cultural domains and collaborate with each other in all sincerity.

"Pacific competition between our two peoples, no longer divided by the serious border conflicts which burdened their past so often, must, I am convinced, contribute to the well-being not only of our two peoples but of all Europe," Herr Hitler declared.

'No Longer Divided'

PARIS, Nov. 22 (AP)—Adolf Hitler's statement at Berchtesgaden today that France and Germany are "no longer divided" by serious border conflicts was hailed in Paris as a reavowal of the Reichsführer's previous assurance that the Reich no

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Television: Lags in U. S., Has British Film Debut

London theater installing projectors as seeing-by-radio program becomes public entertainer.

Radio experts in Boston put damper on hopes of successful home reception within year.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 22—Television shows in movie theaters are no longer a dream of the future. Cinema television has "arrived" here.

Preliminary plans have been drawn up for fitting more than 50 London cinemas with large-screen television projectors.

This development has come more suddenly than was anticipated by any but those closely associated with the pioneer seeing-by-radio inventor Mr. John L. Baird, whose recent experiments have resulted in a success which is claimed to herald yet another revolution in mass entertainment.

Before a private audience in a cinema in the heart of London's West End, Mr. Baird recently screened the whole of the Lord Mayor's Show on a background eight feet by six.

Powerful Backing

Before the show began Mr. Baird disclosed that "there is now no technical reason why these screens should not be placed in any London cinema and introduced as part of the public program."

Behind this generalized statement lies a particular plan. For backing the Scottish pioneer in his latest, and perhaps most ambitious, effort is the powerful Gaumont-British cinema organization.

Gaumont-British hopes to get off with a flying start along this new road of public entertainment. Realizing that television can be made the partner of the moving-picture industry, instead of the enemy, the British organization plans to fit its London cinemas with television apparatus as soon as possible and to incorporate televised news and features in the ordinary programs.

At the moment, greatest difficulties lie in the transmission end of the business. Not technical difficul-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

By Volney D. Hurd
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Regular television service for Bostonians is at least three years away—in the measured opinion of the heads of the major chain stations in this city.

Dozens of newspaper stories of television progress, mostly out of New York City, have started a wave of expectation among Boston listeners of soon seeing as well as hearing their programs. Even merchants reported delayed purchases of new radio sets by some persons who expect to get pictures and sound together shortly. These persons are doomed to disappointment.

Interviewed by the writer today on this subject were John Holman of the National Broadcasting Company's WBZ; Harold Fellows of Columbia Broadcasting System's WEEI, and John Shepard, Yankee Network owner and operator of Mutual outlet WAAB and the N. B. C. Red outlet WNAC.

Summary of Opinion

The following discussion is a summary of their joint opinion.

Television, like radio, must be supported commercially. This means large numbers of "lookers-in" to make adertising worth while. To get these lookers-in a large number of transmitters must be erected. These will cost around $500,000 each.

Television is to be on ultra short waves, which means only the area 10 to 20 miles around a transmitter may be reached. This definitely limits the number of potential receiving sets per station, which means in turn a small market to support an expensive station. As in radio, there will be several stations in a locality to divide the market. Again a deduction in revenue.

All this is based on a perfected television transmitting and receiving system. Actually Radio Corpora-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Consumers Dictionary Urged In Report on Harvard Survey

Give the consumers the facts about the goods they are going to buy, their character, use and care, urges Mrs. Mabel Taylor Gragg in a Harvard Business School research study made public today.

This is one of seven suggestions contained in her 84-page report on "Merchandise Testing as an Aid to Consumer Buying," written in collaboration with Neil H. Borden, Professor of Advertising. For unless the purchaser knows the facts about the objects he inspects, he can hardly make a wise and happy purchase. He may later find that some other article would have served his purpose better.

But, admits Mrs. Gragg, merely giving information may not be enough. For unfortunately consumers are not equally receptive to information. Who does not know of some housewife who uses her silver polish on brass, for example, even though the container is clearly marked "for silver only?" Or who does not know of cases where paper cups, intended for cold liquids, were used for hot liquids, and the disasterous results?

To Mrs. Gragg, the greatest weakness of consumers at the present time is their lack of curiosity about and knowledge of such basic facts. Beside giving facts to the public therefore, those who would aid consumers in their buying must go further. These "other things" Mrs. Gragg then goes on to explain.

She would have a consumers dictionary, one in which terms were simple and understandable. To show how even semi-simple expressions may be confusing she cites the example of a certain store official. In the articles he was selling he had listed four distinct stages of waterproofness as follows: waterproof, water repellant, water resistant, and water retardant. To him these were self-explanatory. But not so to others. To his surprise he discovered that when he jumbled the terms up and then asked various persons to arrange them in ascending or descending order of waterproofness, he got almost every possible combination of answers. So when Mrs. Gragg asks for an understandable and simple dictionary of terms, she means "understandable" and "simple."

The study has a good word to say for the efforts of such organizations as the Good Housekeeping Institute, Consumers Union, Consumers Research, and Better Business Bureaus. These agencies, she says, have done a good piece of work in exposing the manufacture and sale of harmful and fraudulent merchandise. But Mrs. Gragg concludes that beyond such help they should not be expected to go. She does not

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Cleveland Extends Scope Of City Civil Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Machine politics in Cleveland, powered by patronage in city jobs, has been dealt a telling blow through a complete overhauling and extension of civil service.

Cleveland has had civil service for a quarter of a century, but, because of loopholes and limitations in the regulations, it has failed to provide an effective merit system for employment on the city payroll. Politicians have found it relatively easy to pay off campaign rewards in jobs. Now, however, Cleveland is busy widening the scope of civil service to cover practically all the positions on the city payroll and plugging up the loopholes. This has come about through passage in the recent election of an amendment to the city charter after a long fight against political bosses and their workers. Success of the amendment is being hailed as a long stride forward in effecting better municipal government in Cleveland.

Of primary importance in the amendment is the placing of unskilled labor under classified service.

With the amendment in effect all but 80 city jobs are classified and under civil service.

Other features of the amendment are designed to tighten up the merit system and prevent wholesale raiding, for Cleveland has found that politicians are quick to take advantage of every loophole.

Another important provision of the amendment does away with the practice of having the Board of Control determine salaries of civil service employees. That procedure also was open to political maneuvering, for salaries were set individually.

The working out of this improved merit system now revolves around the appropriation of sufficient funds, which is largely up to City Council. The present $32,000 budget of the Civil Service Commission must be increased by approximately $35,000 in order to hire a larger staff, give more examinations and purchase additional office equipment. Although there may be some opposition on the part of reluctant, politically minded councilmen, the general feeling is that the public has spoken through the ballot box and the necessary funds will be forthcoming.

Hull Calls Reply of Japan To His Note Unsatisfactory

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, declared today Japan's reply to his note of Oct. 6 was unsatisfactory.

Mr. Hull's note had asserted that Japan was violating American rights in China in an extensive series of monopolies, trade restrictions, currency changes and tariff alterations. The Secretary of State said the Japanese reply received this week was not responsive to the position of this Government as set forth in his note of Oct. 6 and to the general position which this country has taken throughout its history with regard to American rights and interests not only in relations with China but also in relations with all countries.

Mr. Hull added that he preferred not to comment further until the State Department should have had more time to study the substance and implications of the Japanese note.

Soviet Speeds Propaganda Mill

MOSCOW, Nov. 22 (AP)—The unification of the Communist Party's press section with the Propaganda and Agitation Department to form a single Bureau of Propaganda and Agitation was announced today.

Some foreign observers expected greater emphasis henceforth on internationalism to result from the appointment of Andre A. Zdhanoff, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Supreme Soviet to head the new department.

These observers saw evidence of this trend in an article published by Komsomolskaya Pravda, organ of the Communist Youth League, stressing internationalism as "inseparable from patriotism."

Both sentiments, the paper said, are nourished from the same source, "the heroic struggle of our people for a complete and final victory of the cause of Lenin and Stalin."

The paper continued:

"The extermination of the capitalist environment is possible only as a result of a victorious proletarian revolution in at least several countries.

"Consequently, the toilers of our country are deeply interested in the victory of the proletarian revolution in capitalist countries."

Revitalization of Soviet Trade Unionism: Page 5.

Spain Appeals For Continued Gifts of Food

Report of League board on Loyalist sections shows distress—Americans thanked for aid.

The News

BARCELONA, Spain, Nov. 22 (AP)—Diego Martinez Barrios, President of Government Spain's Parliament and Director of its National Aid Committee, on Nov. 20 telegraphed thanks to the people of the United States for a shipment of foodstuffs and clothes which arrived from New York aboard the American freighter Erica Reed.

A public note accompanying the telegram called the attention of Government Spain to the North American Spanish Aid Committee.

The Government's campaign to prepare its people for the third winter of civil war swung into its third month today with reports showing steadily accumulating funds and Army plans for increasing the manufacture of blankets and heavy uniforms for Government troops.

The Background:

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—Amid general rejoicing that the Erica Reed reached Republican Spain with $300,000 in foodstuffs and clothes from Americans, reports from Spain are being studied here indicating that this American relief ship, generous as its cargo was, only scratched the surface of Spain's food requirements for the coming winter.

The text of an extensive official survey made by experts of the League of Nations, now available here, states that the need is so grave and so urgent that there is not even time to form a large-scale international relief organization. Wheat, dried fish, skimmed milk and cocoa, the most practical commodities to meet the emergency, must be gotten through to the people at once by the distribution channels already formed, the League experts said.

At the same time, writing from Barcelona, Lawrence A. Fernsworth, who has closely followed Spanish fortunes since the start of the civil war, announced that "food is the most pressing problem," adding that it was the "theme wherever three or four persons are gathered," and that many are in destitution.

Similar reports have come from M. de Lilliehook, Swedish Commissioner of the International Committee for Relief in Spain, who declared that "all of the 2,400,000 children in Government Spain were undernourished, while 400,000 of them are bordering on starvation."

The Director of Government Spain's National Aid Committee, Diego Martinez Barrios, in a statement received here recently announced that of an estimated 23,-

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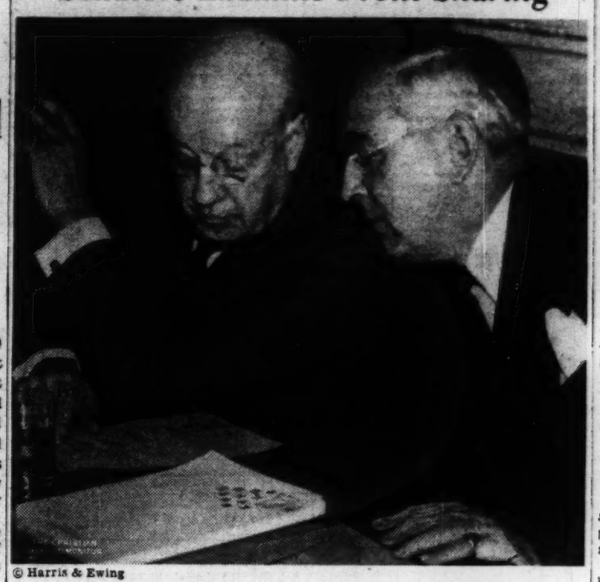
Senators Examine Profit Sharing



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Clyde L. Herring (D) of Iowa — **Arthur H. Vandenberg** (R) of Michigan

Chairman Herring and Senator Vandenberg confer at the Senate hearing on profit-sharing plans.

Germany Opposes Entry Of Jews in Tanganyika

BERLIN, Nov. 22 (AP)—The United States has presented a note to Germany asking formal assurances that the decree ousting Jews from business enterprises, part of the National Socialist regime's sweeping anti-Jewish campaign, does not apply to Jews holding American citizenship.

The note was presented to the Foreign Office yesterday, it was disclosed today, as National Socialist plans for extending the anti-Jewish campaign through the winter were developed.

The American communication said the Washington Government assumed that the decree did not apply to American citizens and requested a reply as to whether this assumption was correct.

The Propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, and other officials have stated specifically that foreign Jews did not come under the decree.

BERLIN, Nov. 22 (AP)—The German Press today recorded National Socialist opposition to the settlement of German Jews in British Tanganyika, former German East Africa, as plans developed for continuing the anti-Jewish campaign through the winter.

The continued campaign, although mass arrests have been stopped, was seen in the announcement that Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels is to address 1,000 of his colleagues at the Kroll Opera House on how to conduct an anti-Jewish drive. The newspaper Zwölf Uhr Blatt said 1,500 meetings were planned for Berlin alone this winter.

The subject will be, the newspaper said, "Eternal Jew Disturbs Peace of the World" and "One People—One Will—One Aim." The National Socialist film "Jewry Without the Mask" will be shown at all meetings.

Authoritative quarters said that a strict ban on all Jewish religious services except marriage and burial rites was the latest restriction, one which aroused much bitterness.

The absence of official reaction to the British plan for settlement of Jews in Tanganyika, other parts of British Africa and Guiana was seen as a studied effort while the National Socialists await the outcome of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's visit to Paris where he is to discuss defense and foreign policies with Premier Edouard Daladier.

Jews themselves acclaimed the colonization proposal. They indicated, however, that a plan to settle non-Aryans in former German colonies might result in such vigorous opposition that increasing difficulties would be encountered in obtaining permission for the Jews to leave the Reich.

Meanwhile the newspaper Lokalanzeiger charged a "misuse of the mandate is being planned," while the Berliner Tageblatt said:

"Chamberlain's statement brings the problem of settlement of Jews in British colonies not much nearer to solution."

Refugee areas or infiltration: Page 2.

Intimate Message from Washington

Louella Probably Would Say to All This: 'Well, I Declare, I Guess Me and Jim Know What's What, an' We're Happy'

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Three weeks ago in this space, there appeared an Intimate Message about "Louella," a real Maine woman who is meeting her problems with the tireless courage of the pioneer mothers. It was suggested that Louella—which was her real name—is typical of many Americans who are tackling their problems with the same independence, bravery, and good cheer.

To that article there has come a striking response. First came outpourings from kind-hearted people who wanted to help Louella in her particular plight. They sent money, they sent clothes, they asked for Louella's address in order to send Christmas presents and further useful contributions to the welfare of the lady and her children.

This reporter must confess that the response was entirely unexpected. He wished simply to tell of one family, which in a sense represents many families, in a story of unsung heroism. And besides the offers of help, there were many other letters graciously expressing appreciation of the article. There were more of these letters than this writer has ever received about anything else he wrote.

But one letter, addressed to the editors in Boston, is from a lady in Seattle who is just as angry as she can be. Here is the full letter:

What Will Louella Say to This?

Your ill considered paean of praise poured forth so unstintingly for our mutual friend "Louella" just rankles, and while I must commend her personally for well-meant thrift, I certainly must condemn you for editorial stupidity and economic short sightedness.

While admiring, spellbound, Louella's spotless character and independence from public relief, you fail to grasp the undeniable fact of her economic stupidity and her actual contribution to world suffering—her own as well as others. So long as we have Louellas "bending their fingers and shoulders over work in city tenements and on farms for wages which—buying power considered—must be little better (than Japanese wages)" and submission to such an egregious condition being lauded by The Christian Science Monitor, we will have disgraceful sweatshop labor with selfish manufacturers flourishing while notoriously underpaid workers starve and sweat.

Why don't you feature the name of this manufacturer who hires Louellas? Expose him, denounce him, and help lift people above accepting work at the wages he offers. There are many things worse than accepting relief, and one is working for wages that kill. It is non-intelligent, cowardly, and degrading, and if legislation hasn't prevented it, individuals must square their shoulders and refuse it and outlaw it.

What is the matter with Louella's Jim? He is a "truck driver who works long hours to earn about $15 a week." Well, what next! He should be getting twice that and more—"long hours"—driving a truck for $15 a week. He should be ashamed, yes, and all other Jims. Has he no spine, no backbone at all? Who pays $15 a week for a man driving a truck "long hours." You had better find out and expose them and denounce them, and report them to the A. F. of L. along with Public Enemy No. 1, the manufacturer.

Next, regrettably, come the eight children. They may be bright happy youngsters, I hope so. But three should have been the absolute limit considering the parents' financial ability. It is no longer necessary for women to be child-bearing animals. For goodness sake dispense some correct information to our poor little friend Louella and her husband Jim, or tell them where to obtain it, and you will have done some good as an editor and public benefactor.

And now, for your further guidance, allow me to point out that accepting relief is way, way ahead of beating down the upward trend of labor and wages by accepting criminally underpaid work and hours that are unreasonable, unjust, and destructive.

Sincerely, (signed) Jean Prestrud

Half a Loaf Is Better Than No Loaf

Our correspondent urges that Louella stop working for "wages that kill" and go on relief. I do not believe that anybody who ever saw Louella and her family on their farm would agree.

Theirs is a condition, not a theory. And while there is a cogent case for the relief system, there is also a case for Louella—and many like her—not going on relief. It is true that the wages for which she works at home—stuffing rabbits at a cent apiece, crocheting bootees at 15 cents a dozen—are disgraceful. It is true that newspapers and legislatures and decent manufacturers must do something about it. This newspaper has long advocated the proper legislation.

But that Louella, and thousands like her, can get together and strike against such wages is of course virtually impossible. Some sort of organizing for co-operative handicrafts has been perfected in some parts of the country. That is one remedy. It is slow in coming, but we should all help, and as a follow-up to the Louella article we were preparing another on co-operative handicraft work.

We would also be glad to "expose" the manufacturers who pay such wages, when we can get the proper information and can protect Louella.

Similarly, $15 a week is too little for truck-driving, though it goes further in rural Maine than in Dave Beck's Seattle.

This newspaper has long been against such wages, too. But Louella's husband Jim, out on the farm in Maine, is sticking to his job instead of going on relief. I think thousands of other Jims, with brave wives, are doing the same thing. And, contrary to our critic, I think he has plenty of spine and backbone.

As to the eight children, I think Louella and Jim have the information to which our critic refers, but should they have been forbidden by law to have more than the three which the letter-writer lays down as "the absolute limit"?

Here, then, is a provocative clash of methods but no real disagreement about objectives. We are grateful to our critic; we share her emotions; we do not agree with the extreme sharpness of her conclusions.

Erwin D. Canham

Social-Minded? Big Business Finds It Pays

But leaders are at odds on value of incentive taxes to encourage profit sharing.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—Big business was asked two vital questions here today:

1. Is it profitable to be social-minded? and,
2. Should the Government encourage profit-sharing by incentive taxation?

To the first question, leaders of some of the biggest and most progressive corporations in America answered emphatically "yes."

To the second question, the same businessmen answered "Yes," "No," "Maybe," and "It depends."

The questions are being put by the subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee, in what is rapidly turning into a major seminar of labor-management relationships, under some of the most advanced industrial schemes in the United States. The first batch of big businessmen were heard yesterday. The second batch came today.

Business Co-operates

For almost the first time in five years of the New Deal, the business leaders came without fear and trembling to testify before a senatorial investigation. Their full co-operation has been secured in the inquiry. As Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, author of the inquiry, remarked, "Businessmen aren't wearing their armor here." In fact, there was a remarkable contrast in the appearance of business witnesses before the new committee and before some of the investigations that have gone before.

But except on the cardinal point—that it pays big business to be decent to labor as exemplified by the profit-sharing schemes of the respective companies represented—there was little unity. Some spokesmen thought the Government should encourage programs by incentive taxation, others thought not. Confusing the issue was a difference in interpreting the terms "profit sharing" and "incentive taxation."

Today's witnesses seemed to have more hope in incentive taxation as they respectively interpreted it, than yesterday's. Put in the phrase of Walter D. Fuller, President of the big Curtis Publishing Co of Philadelphia, who said:

"I have always heard that 'the power to tax is the power to destroy.' Now I believe the power to tax can be used as the power to construct."

What They Said

Here is how the witnesses to date feel about the matter, each one of them an exponent of his own company's particular form of management-worker profit sharing:

Brig. Gen. Robert E. Wood, President Sears Roebuck & Co.—Approved the tentative Vandenberg proposal to provide offsetting exemptions from social security taxes where companies make contributions to employee-profit-sharing plans.

Marion B. Folsom, Treasurer, Eastman Kodak—Flat opposition to tax incentives aimed at spreading profit sharing, declaring latter should stand on their own feet. Similar proposals, he said, were rejected as unsound in the consideration of the original social security law.

Richard R. Deupree, President, Procter & Gable — Expressed doubt over feasibility of Government encouragement and declared Government could not dictate by legislation a fixed profit sharing formula, or force permanent employment.

Walter D. Fuller, President Curtis Publishing Co.—Strongly supported incentive taxation, and said that with it business could absorb a major, or very large portion of unemployment. He advocated tax incentive to aid plant expansion and machinery replacement. Supported tariffs as business aid, and declared "if the protective tariff isn't incentive taxation, then I don't know what it is."

W. G. Marshall, Vice-President, Westinghouse Electric—Doubted practicability of proposal, but agreed with its purpose.

L. A. Warren, President, Safe-Way Stores—In letter to Committee declared "suitable tax rewards would encourage us to expand productive facilities," and urged credit for net capital asset ex-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

In the Boston Section:

Mayor Tobin postpones city tax sales.

Proposed license fees would net $500,000 revenue increase to Boston.

Savings bank life insurance limitation urged.

American history study finds increasing favor at Harvard.

and News From All New England in the **Second Section, Beginning on Page 9**

Spain in Destitution Appeals For Continued Gifts of Food

(Continued from Page 1)

600,000 Spaniards, Republican Spain, with but 40 per cent of the land, had 55 per cent of the population. He confirmed statements that the Insurgents held the richest agricultural regions and that "infant mortality, due to malnutrition was increasing at an extraordinary rate." In a public statement he admitted to the Spanish people that the food situation was grave ,and that the coming winter would make it increasingly so.

The report of the League experts declares that its investigation disclosed that the entire population of Republican Spain had been placed on minimum rations, but that even these meager supplies were irregular and uncertain, with the exception of a daily bread ration amounting to 150 grams. The rations obtained often fell short of those allotted on paper, its survey disclosed, with the result that widespread malnutrition existed among the refugees and the poor.

The investigation established that the native civil population pays for its basic rations at fixed prices, and that these may be supplemented, if possible, by purchases of a few commodities at co-operative unions and shops which continued open. A large portion of the Spanish civil population now scours the countryside for what little food may be gleaned there, the report declares.

Burden Laid Upon Burden

Refugees are theoretically allowed 250 grams of food, but often it is impossible to obtain that amount, so they receive a little extra money with which to buy what they can, the League committee found, adding that the influx of refugees has put an enormous burden upon a part of Spain already bearing its full load.

"The food shortage is due . . . to the necessity for maintaining and equipping an army in the field, to the severance of Republican Spain from its inland districts of supply, to the air blockade of its ports, especially of Barcelona and Valencia, to the withdrawal of labor from the land, and to the great influx of refugees from non-Republican Spain, which has increased the normal population by 20 to 25 per cent," it was said.

The report is based on an extensive study of conditions in Loyalist territory by a committee appointed by the Council of the League of Nations on Sept. 20 at the reqquest of Alvarez del Vayo, Spanish Foreign Minister, who asked for the technical assistance of the League in a study of measures for providing food supplies for Spanish refugees.

Heavy Imports Required

Investigation disclosed that the Franco rebellion cut off from Republican Spain the bulk of its grain, meat and fish-producing areas, forcing it to import the bulk of its food supply, chiefly by sea. It adds that while air raids have caused some difficulty at various ports, the percentage of food lost because of them has not been large.

The League is urged by the committee to appoint a Relief Commissioner and deputy commissioners in Barcelona, Valencia and Madrid to work with the Spanish Director of Food Supply and with the Government.

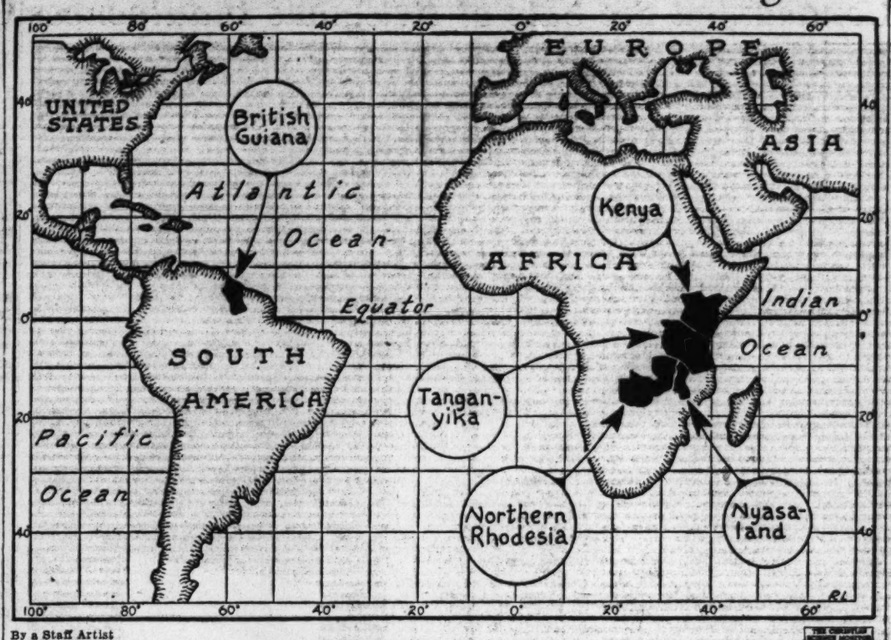
Ernst Toller, exiled German writer and outspoken foe of the National Socialist regime, is now in the United States with plans for raising $50,000,000 for food relief for starving Spaniards.

"Isn't it a fact," Mr. Toller asks, "that quantities of food, worth $10,000,000 and more, are being wasted and, indeed, destroyed in many lands?" He asks that the food be sent to help save people.

Mr. Toller has announced the support of many prominent persons, among them Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary; Richard J. Sandler, Foreign Minister of Sweden; M. J. Savage, Prime Minister of New Zealand; high dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church in Barcelona, and the Archbishop of York.

The Toller plan is being actively supported in the United States by the Spanish Information Bureau, which not only prints a weekly "News of Spain," devoted to the progress of the Republican cause, but is also foremost in the collection of food and clothing for those suffering from the ravages of the rebellion.

World Searched for Havens for Refugees



By a Staff Artist

Map Shows Areas Discussed for Possible Settlement of German Migrants

Refugee Areas or Infiltration?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—While statesmen of the great powers are discussing in general terms the prospect of planting hundreds of thousands of refugees from Europe on undeveloped territories in Africa and South America, a word of warning comes from the preliminary report of a British survey of the whole refugee problem.

To talk of colonization without a proper provision for migration's three M's—men, money, and markets—is to court worse disaster than the original cause of the trouble, says Sir John Hope Simpson, head of the survey which has been organized by the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Indeed he is not in favor of colonization in any form if other means can be found of attacking the problem, and he believes that they can.

Sir John shows the snares that beset the way to colonization proper—as opposed to gradual infiltration into the new territory. No country accepting refugees in its midst, he says, is willing to allow colonists to constitute themselves as permanent alien minorities, so that the hopes of many refugees that they may be able to retain their own national culture is unlikely to be realized.

Careful Selection Needed

Again, experience shows that settlement has only proved effective when the settlers have been carefully selected and specially trained for the peculiar conditions of their new environment. The 500,000 or more Jews who are now seeking means of escape from Germany and Austria are shown to be almost exclusively from urban classes and are, therefore, the least likely to become effective pioneer settlers.

It is pointed out that even with all the careful selection and special training in connection with refugees going to Palestine, only one seventh of the total have been directly employed on the land.

Sir John adds that this difficulty is still more marked in the case of the Russian, Armenian, and Italian refugees who number an entirely insignificant number of persons suited to pioneering.

After showing that colonization must be a slow process, only attaining proper economic security after generations of "pioneer work, he points out that when it comes to the hard facts of financial backing, the costs of assistance are usually far beyond the resources available for that purpose. Costs for land settlement in the British Empire are estimated at £1,000 as minimum per family.

On specially favorable terms, it is computed that no family could be settled for less than £500. Most colonization plans, he finds, underestimate the indirect needs for colony endowment, such as roads, railways, education, and other services.

Notable Morale Developed

The question of protection brings in another phase of the problem, since the refugee, until he becomes a national of the country he settles in, is peculiarly liable to abuse and to inadequacy of assistance in the event of failure. Happily for the refugees, their tragic circumstances appear to have helped them to develop extraordinary morale and powers of endurance. Without these qualities, Sir John finds, there is a sure road to disaster, a situation that has already occurred among the remains of the 150,000 White Russians who settled around Harbin in the Far East.

Sir John concludes that the case for colonization has no experimental evidence to support it. The only post-war colonization schemes for refugees, those in Palestine and the Argentine he does not regard as colonization for refugees proper, since the refugees have been fitted into pre-existing colonizing movements, backed in both instances by unusually heavy capital investments.

Nevertheless, he comes to the conclusion that some abnormal measures must be adopted to cope with the situation in Central Europe where, he finds, the collapse of the western fringe of East European Jewry in Germany is beginning to affect the stability of the remainder.

To the east of Germany and Austria, excluding 3,000,000 Jews in Russia, there are 5,000,000 Jews scattered about the smaller nations from Lithuania, through Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary to Rumania. Most of these are of the middle class or associated with commercial interests and are in various ways being adversely affected by peasant and co-operative movements. As a result, a movement, fosted by National Socialism, is developing which regards the majority of Jews as foreigners or "invaders." Since, according to Sir John's calculations only 10,000 Jews come within this category, the movement would not have much substance were ti not that the growth of Zionism has accentuated it by turning Jewish aspirations eastward.

Germany's Example Tempting

So long as the main Jewish problem was confined to Germany, there were sufficient resources among the Jews of America, Poland, and other countries to afford adequate assistance to those in need. But with the extension of the problem to Austria and with the success with which Germany has compelled relief organizations "and the charity of the civilized world to respond to a process equivalent to blackmail," the temptation to these other governments to follow the German example is obvious. Moreover Germany, as Sir Johi points out, has used anti-Semitism as one of its most effective weapons in its penetration of Eastern Europe—finding that it tends to dissolve existing political allegiances and create social instability, which provides further opportunities for political penetration.

Private charity, says Sir John, can alleviate distress, but it cannot solve the whole problem. This has become a world responsibility. The refugees, he says, mark the universal decline of economic and political liberalism. The solution must be, he concludes, firstly proper control of the situation by preventing the process of victimization spreading to new countries; secondly, the building up of capital investment on a colossal scale, not so much to plant refugees in undeveloped lands, but operate a long-range transformation of economic conditions in Eastern Europe. This rehabilitation would not directly alleviate the plight of Jewry—that end would be attained indirectly—but it would encourage greater industrialization, and it would help expand internal and external markets and so rehabilitate the countries in question that the specifically Jewish problem would disappear.

Melville Island Refugee Colony Opposed by Jews

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARAMATTA, New South Wales—Jewish opposition has been voiced against a plan launched in Australia for accommodating 100,000 Jewish on Melville Island, a large island off the tropical north coast of the dominion.

Prof. N. Bentwich of the staff of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, declares it to be "fantastic and unreasonable." Mass settlement in undeveloped parts, he says, is not practicable. "These places have no roads or markets, and need great development. While they may have great possibilities, the real and urgent problem is finding homes for the thousands of people who are being turned out of their country by ruthless persecution." He pointed out that whereas Italians and other races formed small communities of their own in Australia, Jewish migrants would be absorbed into the general community and would be able to make valuable contributions to the economic, research, and agricultural life of the country.

General opinion among those experts who know the north is that nothing could be gained by the Melville Island venture. Where Australian colonizers had refused to make an attempt, they say, could it be expected that foreigners could succeed? This attitude, the more remarkable because of the strong current of opinion here that the conquest of the north is one of Australia's missions, places a damper on the plan. In "outback" Australia, it is pointed out, Jews are conspicuously absent.

Melville Island at present supports a population of around 2,000 natives.

It is well watered, it has many small streams which could be harnessed to the service of farmers by irrigation works, it has cypress pine forests and would grow rice and millet, coffee, indigo, vanilla, cotton. It has seas teeming with fish, and supports herds of buffalo which augur well for the success of cattle ranching. But it is far from any market. There are no places near where manufactures could be shipped back in return for the crops of the settlers. The crops themselves, while eminently possible, cannot be profitably raised in Australia while the neighboring Far East is a strong competitor.

Britain Views Jewish Issue As Challenge to Christendom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 22—It is felt strongly in all British political circles that the Jewish problem has become a challenge to the basic humanity of Christendom.

Practically all the comment here today on the announcements made in the House of Commons yesterday of the help that the British Government is prepared to give to Jewish Refugees accepts this as an axiom. The criticism, therefore, concerned itself almost exclusively with the question of whether even more might not be done than is being planned.

This feeling is especially marked in Opposition circles. It was the Labor Opposition—usually sensitive to danger of competition from foreign immigrants—which yesterday moved a resolution, subsequently passed unanimously with all other political parties concurring. It demanded an "immediate concerted effort" to help the Jews.

Plan Held Inadequate

It is also in the Labor and Liberal Opposition press today that complaints are found that the arrangements made by the Government are insufficient. The Daily Herald, a Labor paper, describes as a "fallacy" Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's judgment that "emigrants are an economic liability." The Liberal News Chronicle and the Liberal Manchester Guardian describe official plans as "inadequate" and "not enough."

The Conservatives, on the other hand, while just as anxious to do whatever is possible to relieve the situation, are impressed with the practical difficulty of absorbing any large body of refugees, either into the already densely populated British Isles or into overseas Colonies, where the existing inhabitants are by no means certain in all cases to welcome them.

Change in Emigration

Two facts are widely quoted as pointing to this. One is that British emigration for some years has reversed its course, being now inwards to the United Kingdom, instead of previously outward to Overseas territories. The other fact is that scheme of emigration from the depressed areas now being considered by the Government is estimated to cost £1,000 for each family established overseas. The Times of London, in these circumstances claims that the Government is "doing its utmost." The Government plans, in effect, are to remove all restrictions now imposed upon the admission into Britain of German Jewish children for whom homes can in any way be guaranteed, and also to facilitate such settlements for adults overseas as can be arranged in the territories concerned.

These new settlements do not look like large ones at present, but a start already has been made on a small scale in Kenya, which the utmost good will is being shown in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and other Colonies that have been approached.

Large Scale Plans

Up to the present the only large scale propositions under discussion concern 50,000 acres of now unoccupied land in Tanganyika and 10,000 square miles in British Guiana.

It is significant, however, of the difficulties involved that the suitability of both these later propositions is already being hotly disputed. In the case of Tanganyika, Germany is protesting against the replanting of refugees from the Reich in a territory which Wilhelmstrasse hopes one day to regain. British supporters of Anglo-German appeasement also declare that the Gilbertian appropriateness of such an arrangement should not be allowed to obscure the dangers it might bring upon the unfortunate Jews themselves.

Other Factors

In regard to British Guiana, it is argued that the land in question cannot be very suitable, since some of it, at least, was not long ago rejected as unsuitable when examined by League of Nations experts, who were looking for a place of refuge for Ethiopians.

Despite all such difficulties, material results are still hoped for from a meeting which has been fixed for early December here of 32 powers to consider international co-operation on the Jewish problem.

Eden Bars Any Talk Of Returning Colonies

By the Associated Press

Leicester, England, Nov. 22.

Former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said today it was "unthinkable that Britain should even contemplate" discussions on the return of Germany's pre-war colonies.

"Concessions that might have been at least discussible in some conditions become inconceivable in others," Mr. Eden asserted, adding that Germany's treatment of Jews had "disgusted world opinion."

British Guiana Plans

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Nov. 22 (AP)—Sir Wilfrid Jackson, Governor of British Guiana, is himself carrying on the negotiations with Britain for the leasing of 10,000 square miles of this 89,840-mile territory for settlement by German-Jewish refugees.

He announced he would tell the Legislature at once of the progress of these negotiations.

Discussion, meanwhile, centered about two areas considered the most likely for settlement: The northwest district of Essequebo, bordering on Venezuela; and the Rupununi district, 200 miles inland.

Essequebo is thickly wooded hill country, produces citrus, coffee, mica, gold and bauxite (the ore of aluminum), and may contain oil. The population average is one person to the square mile.

The Rupununi district, mountainous and forested, is considered good for farming and cattle grazing.

Both areas lack good transportation facilities.

Virgin Islands as Refuge?

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Legislative Assembly today passed a resolution offering the Virgin Islands as a place of safety for refugee peoples.

The resolution will be forwarded to Washington for administrative action on the numbers to be admitted and other necessary restrictions.

Guidance on African Policy Provided in Hailey's Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—History, looking back on the part played by imperial powers in Africa, may be more concerned with the nature of the contribution which the European occupation will have made to the future of the African peoples than with the profit or loss which the African connection may have brought to Europe, declares Lord Hailey in a recently published study of problems arising in Africa south of the Sahara.

The work has been issued by the committee of the African Research Survey under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. It is a comprehensive study of the entire position—political, economic, and social—of the whole vast tropical mainland of the continent of Africa.

Behind its production lies a story of concerted effort on the part of a whole galaxy of the highest authorities on this great world problem. The undertaking was first suggested by Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, South African Minister of Justice. The reason he gave was that Africa was developing under the control of a number of European powers, that different and often conflicting fundamentals were being applied by them in the administrative, social, educational, and legal fields and that nowhere was there in existence a survey as a whole of what was occurring.

The Carnegie Corporation of New York provided liberal funds for carrying through the work. Lord Hailey was placed in charge of the work under the direction of a committee presided over by the Marquis of Lothian and including a number of authorities on Africa. Lord Hailey spent a year visiting all the countries concerned, making excellent use of his previous long experience in ruling non-European peoples in India.

The report recommends that the British Government should set up an African Bureau covering social, economic, natural scientific, and administrative problems, thus constituting both a clearing house for information and a source of assistance to all who are pursuing research or inquiry into African questions.

Tokyo Approves Berlin Pact

TOKYO, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Privy Council meeting in the presence of Emperor Hirohito today approved a cultural pact with Germany providing for mutual recognition of their respective racial principles.

The agreement embraces "co-operation in sports, literature, arts, music, drama, radio, and similar cultural activities for the purpose of stimulating friendship between the two peoples.

The pact is intended to strengthen the anti-Communist pact entered into by the two governments.

Pact Signed at Rome

BERLIN, Nov. 22 (AP)—Germany, Italy, and Japan—already partners against Communism—are negotiating "cultural agreements" to bind themselves closer in international co-operation.

Such an Italo-German accord was signed yesterday in Rome to supplement the anti-Communist pact which Germany and Japan signed in 1936 and to which Italy adhered the following year.

A similar "cultural" accord with Japan, approved today by the Japanese Privy Council, is to be signed soon after which the two agreements will be published, an official spokesman disclosed.

Object of the bilateral agreements, the spokesman said, is to "further cement and emphasize the friendly relations of the three nations." They provide for exchanges of cultural assets which each has to offer.

Germany is to receive from Japan poets, lecturers, and films of Japanese life and arts, while Germany is to send similar propaganda to Japan.

The Italo-German exchange is to include language professors and books and provides for German participation in Italian archaeological expeditions.

Holland-Argentine Emigration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentine—An example of the so-called "selected immigration" which has become the keystone of South America's policy to obtain more population and production is contained in the recent treaty between the Governments of Argentina and the Netherlands.

Argentina promises to keep Holland informed periodically, at least every year, of the amount and nature of the land available for settlement, of credit facilities in cash and kind available through banking and colonizing organizations for immigrants, and passport and transport arrangements.

Holland, in turn, will likewise inform Argentina of the number of persons and families ready to emigrate to this country and of their agricultural efficiency and equipment, in addition to the co-operation available from the Netherlands Government.

A commission is established in Buenos Aires, composed of representatives of both Governments and assisted by resident diplomatic and consular officials. This commission will not only gather and systematize statistical data but take charge of the immigrants and conclude all details until these are installed on Argentine soil. In this way, there will be a practical solution of the immigration problem for both countries.

Argentina will obtain the much-desired "selected immigrants" and Holland will be assured of a desirable home for many of its sturdy agricultural sons who have suffered in recent years owing to the autarchical policy of neighbors on the European Sontinent. The immigrants will also be favored by the knowledge that there is a joint protective organization near at hand.

The Argentine Government recently decreed the restriction of general immigration, due to adverse climatic and world factors which threatened to increase unemployment. The Chamber of Deputies, always sensitive on this issue and alive to the necessity of increased population, demanded an explanation. The Government replied that it had never lost sight of the needs of the country with regard to continued immigration and would continue to treat appliances for settlement with all fairness. The restrictions are considered strictly temporary in character. The Government did not say, so, but it is already obvious that it prefers to regulate future settlement on a treaty basis similar to that concerted with Holland. Several such treaties with European countries are being studied and negotiated.

Americans Slain In Spanish War Placed at 2,000

BARCELONA (AP)—Reliable sources estimated Nov. 21 that 2,000 Americans had been killed fighting for the Government in the Spanish Civil War.

Estimates of the number of Americans who entered Government Spain from about December, 1936, until last spring varied from 3,000 to 6,500.

Between 650 to 750 Americans still are enlisted. American authorities already have checked 400 for demobilization and repatriation and from 200 to 300 more are expected to be listed this week.

Before demobilization at their camps, the men must be checked by members of a League of Nations Commission and the actual date for their going home set by Spanish authorities.

Action in Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Nov. 22 (AP)—Emilio Frugoni, Socialist Deputy, yesterday introduced in the Chamber of Deputies a bill to authorize the admission of 1,000 German Jewish families into Uruguay.

Lynching in Mississippi

WIGGINS, Miss., Nov. 22 (AP)—Another lynching took place yesterday—the sixth in the South during the calendar year 1938, according to the records of Tuskegee Institute. A mob of about 200 white men trailed a young Negro here for several hours, alleging that he had committed a crime against a white woman, and killed him while the Sheriff, according to his own account, and his deputies were six miles away.

Canadians Seek to Aid Jews

By the Canadian Press

Requests that the Dominion do its share to alleviate the plight of the Jews in Germany were on their way to Ottawa today from many parts of Canada. There were many pleas that Canada open her doors to refugees.

In unison, with the might of mass behind them, thousands of Canadians from Halifax to Vancouver gave unanimous endorsement yesterday to protests over Hitler's policies toward his Jewish subjects.

There were a few dissenting voices to the proposal that Canada become a haven for the seekers after peace and quietness. At Toronto, the Canadian Corps Association sent to Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King a note of its concern over "forced mass immigration." It was suggested Africa might be a more suitable place for settlers.

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An International Daily Newspaper
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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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German Author Tells Of Anti-Hitler Units

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 22 (AP)—Oskar Maria Graf, a German author, told a meeting sponsored by the German-American League for Culture last night that throughout Germany small groups of citizens opposed to the rule of Adolf Hitler have formed units and are awaiting an opportune time to rise up against the Nazi Government.

Following the meeting, called by the German-American Society to protest anti-Semitism in Germany, a telegram was sent to President Roosevelt, approving "what you have done to express the horror of the American people," and assuring the President of support "in any steps you may see fit to take."

Taking Jewish Land Advised

BERLIN, Nov. 22 (AP)—A press campaign today urged that Jewish real estate be confiscated "in case cash and other objects of value owned by Jews are not sufficient" to meet the 1,000,000,000 mark (about $400,000,000) penalty levied on German Jews for the assassination in Paris of Embassy Secretary Ernst vom Rath.

This was construed as indicating that figures on Jewish wealth—placed at 8,000,000,000 marks by Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels—may be inflated.

The President of the National Real Estate Federation published a demand for "restoring German real estate completely to the German people."

A problem arising from the forcing of Jews from business was that of furnishing capital for the non-Jews who are to take over the establishments.

The newspaper Nachtausgabe estimated that 3,767 Jewish retail stores fell under the anti-Semitic ban in Berlin alone. According to official intimations, two-thirds of these will not reopen, even under non-Jewish managements, but must be liquidated altogether. The remaining one-third is available almost for any price.

Only the actual value of goods on hand must be paid for, and items such as office furnishings and equipment will be thrown in gratis. There will be no indemnification for good will nor for lists of customers. Jews not only must pay for damage done in the campaign of wrecking carried out against them, but must indemnify their employees and laborers for wages forfeited through closure of business.

Correction

The Christian Science Monitor, on Nov. 15 published an Associated Press dispatch from Paris saying that the Foreign Office had issued two decrees, limiting press freedom. One was said to permit prosecution of newspapers for carrying material offensive to the head of a foreign state. The other was reported as permitting closed court hearings in cases likely to have international repercussions.

Neither decree has, in fact, been promulgated.

In a correction from Paris, the Associated Press said Nov. 22: "The decrees have been prepared by the Cabinet and even announced publicly, but Minister of Justice Paul Marchandeau has refused to sign them and they are still pending."

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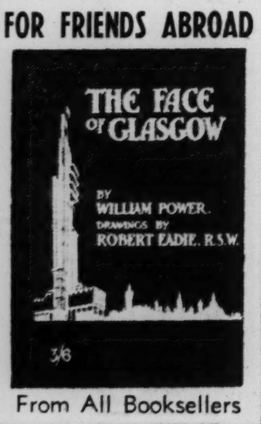

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Links in Christianity's Chain

Luther and After: Reformers Restored Supremacy of the Bible and Placed It in Hands of the Laity—Calvin, a Co-ordinator

Forty-fourth of 56 Articles

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It has been wisely said that revolution is but evolution hurried up. It often follows, however, that what seems to be a sudden outburst against existing conditions is the result of pent-up forces, long at work, although lacking a previous culmination. The mental, moral, and spiritual forces which brought about the Reformation had long been astir in various forms and in divers places, sometimes hidden, again in the open; but it was Luther who, by his magnificent courage coupled with a keen insight into the very heart of the doctrine and polity of the true Church, brought the situation to a climax.

The outcome of the Protestant movement he inaugurated, directed, and climaxed may be summarized thus:

1. The Roman Church had discouraged reading of the Bible by the laity and placed the authority of the Church above the Scriptures. The Reformers restored the supremacy of the Bible as the basis of Christian doctrine and put it in the hands and homes of the common people as they were prepared to read it.

2. Many of the doctrines of the Church had come to be regarded as irrational. Such were transubstantiation, illogical pretension as to papal indulgences, and image worship, regarded as superstition. The Reformers recognized both reason and revelation as necessary to the adoption of a creed and form of worship that should satisfy the intelligence of the worshipper.

3. The demand was for a personal religion. The Roman Church has discouraged the effort of the individual worshipper to establish his relationship with God. There must be an intermediary, it was held, and that go-between was the Church, its pope, council, and priesthood. For the soul seeking forgiveness for sins, the priest must interpose to provide absolution. The mediation of Virgin and Saint between the sinner and the Father was necessary to secure forgiveness. The Reformers swept away this concept of the divine economy, proclaiming the unity of God and man, the direct relation of each individual to Deity, and personal responsibility. This was radical reform indeed!

4. The Church had through the middle centuries given itself to the accumulation of wealth, of material things in great abundance, had rendered worship a set and dogmatic experience to such a degree that it was claimed the spirit of Christianity which characterized the words and works of Jesus had been buried in the debris of its own accumulation. The Reformation sought to replace ecclesiastical observance with the direct personal worship, usually implied in Mysticism. Penitence, faith, self-denial, chastity, communion with God rather than attendance upon masses—these were some of the doctrines of the new movement.

5. It was also held by Luther and his followers that each nation should have the determination of its own ecclesiastical procedure. That no center of Christendom, as Rome, should have the right or authority to enter the various nations in order to impose upon the people its own forms of religious observance. That is, the Reformation stood for National Religion; that the government of the Church inhered in the body of Christians, both clergy and laity, rather than in any ecclesiastical hierarchy, however constituted.

Series in Book Form

In response to many inquiries, Dr. Gilmore announces that, following its publication in The Christian Science Monitor, this series will be issued in book form.

How wide was the breach between the historic Church and the new order is thus seen. For their precepts the Reformers accepted the decrees of Nicaea and Chalcedon, the doctrine of justification by faith, and the teaching of Augustine as to the necessity of inward grace. It denied papal authority and exclusive priesthood, worship of Mary and of saints; transubstantiation, the sacrifice of the mass at which the cup was denied to the laity; indulgence, purgatory, and the efficacy of prayers for the departed. It also deprecated the monastic orders, compulsory celibacy, the confessional as obligatory, and the use of Latin exclusively in public worship. ("Landmarks of Church History," by Cowan, p. 165.) The Reformers had penetrated deeply into the heart of the Church, its doctrines, methods, practices, and polity. The outlook for a successful revival of Christianity based upon the simplicity of its Founder was most heartening. What of the outcome of this great promise?

Repercussions in Other Lands

Even while Luther was promoting such important reforms in the Church in Germany, in neighboring Switzerland a similar movement, and entirely independent, was under way. While Luther was facing the Diet at Worms, the Swiss reformer Zwingli was inveighing against the very conditions protested by the German. To be sure, Luther and Zwingli were not at one on all doctrinal points, but their general purpose was the same—to purify the Church, to correct its doctrines, and to bring religion and worship directly to the people.

The question as to the meaning of the bread and wine in the sacrament was one source of disagreement, but it did not interfere with the forward movement in Switzerland or elsewhere. Swiftly, it seems, the new doctrines to which Luther and the other leaders gave such impetus spread to other countries. Thus the Reformation, while of German birth, immediately found repercussions in many lands. It was sponsored by courageous and sincere Christians wherever it broke forth.

So complete was the departure from the old order that when the ecclesiastical skies had cleared, the sense of a National Church had prevailed to the extent that in north Germany, England, Scotland, Holland, Scandinavia, and in many Swiss cantons, the Protestant Church was The Church, and because of its wide acceptance some claimed that it was entitled to be called the Catholic Church of Christendom. It seems, however, this is an extreme statement.

Another eminent figure in the establishment of the Reformation upon a sound and lasting basis was John Calvin, a French Protestant living in Geneva. His ability was shown in numerous writings which strongly espoused the Lutheran doctrines. (His view of the Sacrament was exceptional. While the body and blood of Jesus was not actually present in the bread and wine, "Christ's body and blood," he contended, "are really present in the souls" of those worthy to receive the Sacrament.)

Calvin's scholarly tendencies led him in his early years to several universities, and he became a humanist, as the term was then used. Into the scholarly group in France in which he moved came the books of Luther. Then came a conversion, sudden and imperative. A voice from God, he declared, came to him through the Scriptures and must be obeyed. Because of espousing the new doctrines as set forth by Cop, a distinguished scholar and friend, Calvin was forced to flee from the resentment of King Francis, and January, 1535, found him in Switzerland.

There he devoted himself assiduously to the definition of his religious convictions and to aiding the cause of reform. The Scriptures teach that God is good and that good is universal, he asserted. The highest knowledge attainable by man is of God and himself, he held, and to obey God is man's first duty; and it was in the fall of Adam that man, primarily good, fell from his high estate.

Calvin's name is commonly associated with the doctrine of "predestination," which posits the fall of man in the experience of Adam and man's resultant total depravity. The elect of God were, however, to be redeemed to salvation through justification by faith, through the atonement of Christ Jesus.

Calvin's work in the cause of Reform was both varied and highly effective. In addition to his interpretations of Scripture, echoes of which have persisted to the present, he aided reform in the government of Geneva, instituting codes which made the city a model, an orderly city. It had become the Continental center of the Reformation and long remained the chief Protestant city of the world.

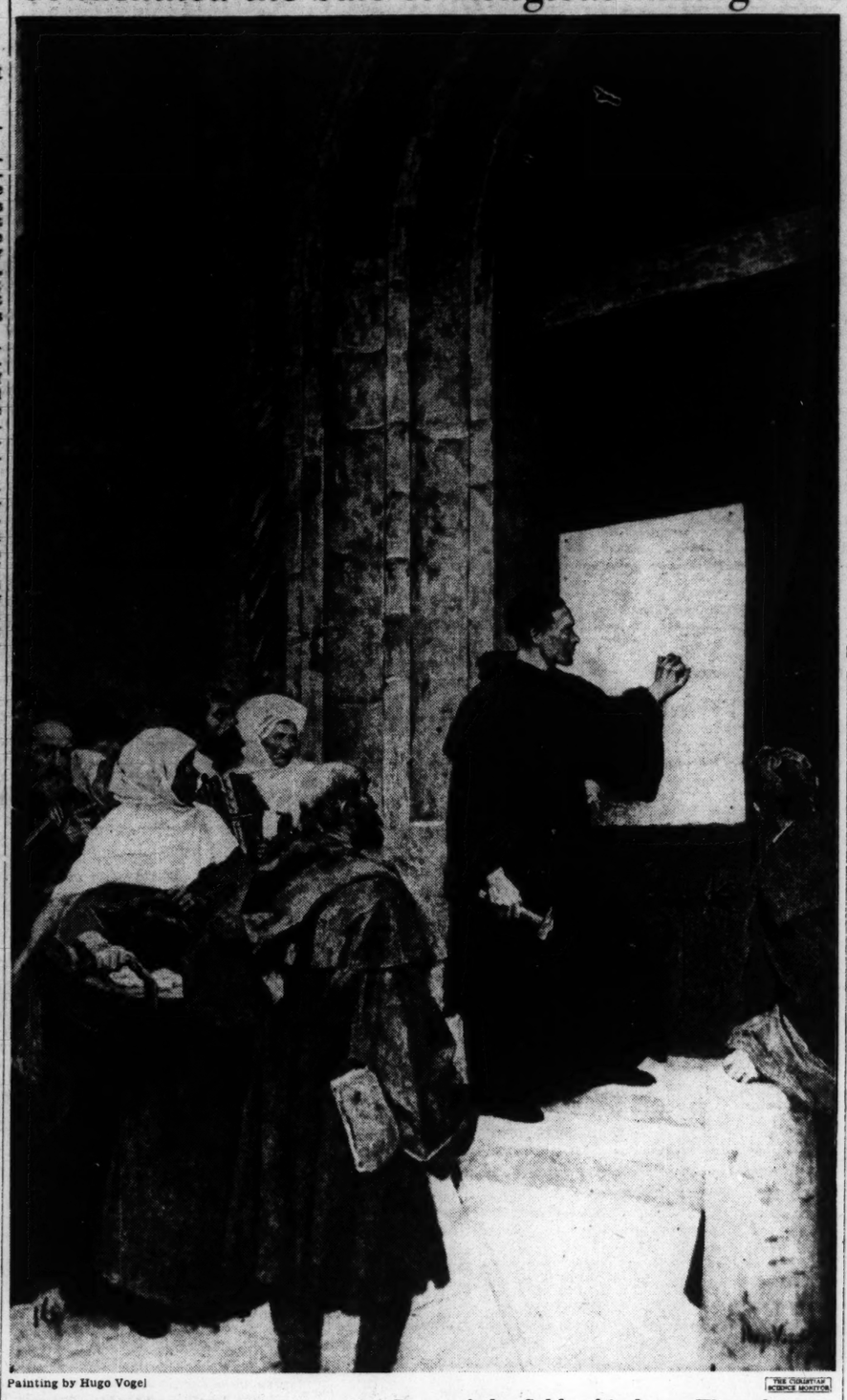
Strengthened Church Discipline

Calvin prepared a catechism in Latin and French, introduced congregational singing, and provided a liturgy. He also strengthened the authority of the Church in matters of discipline, against which no charge has been made of excessive severity. And while Calvin was most culpable for his part in the burning of a "heretic," yet to his credit must be attributed in large measure the setting in order and giving form to the Protestant movement.

Luther was the pioneer, Calvin was the co-ordinator of the movement which was to give a new meaning to Christianity in the coming centuries. There was a persistency of purpose, and clarity of vision in his life which were of paramount importance. Many supporters of the Reformation, among them the Scotsman, John Knox, profited deeply from sitting at his feet. Calvin's doctrine of predestination aroused much discussion, and the Puritan rigor of his Church discipline was also the subject of controversy.

In Germany a division occurred in the Protestant group. The followers of Luther, adhering closely to his theses, refused to accept certain modifications in doctrine wrought by Calvin and others. This division tended to diminish the strength of the Reform movement. Bickerings that should never have arisen arose over technicalities. Yet the very rigor of the two currents that henceforth flowed from the Reformation was of benefit to Christianity. To the Reformed Church was given the privilege of spreading its Gospel message over the Roman and Anglo-American worlds as well. In the Reformed Church grew up the presbyterian and synodal forms of church polity which gave the world an orderly form of church government, the basis of which it derived from the Lutheran movement. Lutheran Protestantism was destined to hold firmly to its primal doctrines relative to the mysteries of Christ's person, and the significance of his works. It, too, has stood through the centuries as a militant branch of the movement which has taken the Gospel to many lands.

Condemned the Sale of Religious Indulgences



Painting by Hugo Vogel

Luther Nailing His Theses to the Door of the Schlosskirche at Wittenberg

Grange Votes to Bar Goods From Foreign Nations at War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 22—Although farmers, like munitions makers, may find profitable markets for their goods in countries at war, members of the National Grange do not want markets at such a cost to humanity, several leaders declared at the national convention here.

Farmers would rather their wheat and cotton remained unsold than to feel they were helping people destroy each other, they said, speaking in support of a resolution calling for stronger neutrality legislation. The resolution was adopted Nov. 21.

Raymond Cooper, Master of the New York Grange, with 135,000 members, made a strong appeal for cessation of trade that might prolong war anywhere, without supplies from other hands, he maintained, wars would be brought to an earlier conclusion.

Stand Reiterated

Equally emphatic on this point was J. J. Martin, Master of the South Dakota Grange. No profits a farmer might get from sale of his goods to warring nations would be worth while, he said. Better for American farmers to scrimp along on poor incomes, in his opinion, than to make money on the blood of innocent people in other lands. To send supplies to warring countries is to encourage militarism and that, in the end, might threaten the peace of this country, he declared.

J. A. Boak, Master of the Pennsylvania Grange, took the same stand. Asked whether other countries might not supply nations at war if the United States refused to do so, he replied that this did not change the principle involved. If it is wrong for the United States to provide the fuel for wars in other lands, sending food supplies also is wrong. What other countries do has no bearing on our duty, Mr. Boak asserted.

This may not have been the opinion of every Granger, for some contended that sale of goods of nations at war may be justified, but the resolution unanimously adopted by the convention reflected the general Grange sentiment which is strongly against even indirect participation in aggressive warfare.

Embargoes Approved

"We favor stronger neutrality legislation to include embargos on basic war materials, and also to prohibit American ships from carrying supplies to nations engaged in warfare," read a paragraph of the resolution.

The Grange reaffirmed its stand for an act to draft capital and industry as well as man power in war time, opposed the use of American armed forces to protect investments in foreign lands, but advocated "an armament program fully adequate to protect our country from invasion."

When it came to foreign trade, the Grange held to its former position favoring protection of the American farm market. It advocated that all trade agreements, reciprocal or otherwise, be ratified by the Senate before they become effective. This means the Grange does not change its position on this subject.

A bouquet was handed the National Adminstration for its policy of developing new uses for farm products through establishment of four regional research laboratories. The Grange is a strong advocate of the chemurgy movement, and asked that the stations be given sufficient continuing appropriations to do good work.

Illinois Selected

Decision to take the next Grange convention to Illinois was made by delegates, following appeals from all the Corn Belt state masters to bring the Grange to the Mississippi Valley.

Fred J. Freestone of Interlaken, N. Y., was chosen for another three-year term on the Executive Committee, of which he is now Chairman. Mr. Freestone is no longer a State Master as he was when elected to his first term, and it has been customary to elect a State Master to this post. Mr. Freestone's services were held too valuable to lose.

Dorothea Kahn

Co-ops Keep Down Study Costs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—"Co-ops" are supplying the answer to how to go to college on a limited budget, if not a shoestring, for many students here. Eighty young people are whittling down expenses at the University of Michigan by living in student co-operative houses. Six hundred others eat in a student-managed Wolverine Co-operative dining room.

A boy with a little money and a big desire for an education started the movement toward co-operative housing four years ago. A search for cheap living quarters took him to a student minister on the campus, who kindly allowed him to live in the basement of his house. The next year other boys asked the same privilege. Then, with the student minister's help, the group branched out, rented a house, and set up the Rochdale Co-operative, which accommodated 20 young men. Later a house for girls was established.

Food savings are estimated at $1.200 a week for the 700 students eating in the co-operative houses and in the Wolverine Co-operative dining room. Weekly room savings are said to be $180 for the 80 persons in the co-operative houses.

But cheapness is not the only advantage reaped, according to Lester Sperberg, retiring Rochdale President. There is the added benefit of training in group living and in housekeeping. For the students plan their own meals, and market, cook, and entertain at a minimum of expense. Radio dances help keep social costs down.

A work schedule is maintained that requires each person to serve about one hour a day.

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New Words to 'Battle Hymn' Called For by Women of South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A campaign for a change in the words of the song, "Battle Hymn of the Republic," has been inaugurated by the Alabama Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. A cash prize has been offered by Mrs. C. W. Daugette, President of the Alabama Division, for the most appropriate words. Louise Crenshaw Ray, Birmingham poet, is chairman of the contest.

"The new words to the 'Battle Hymn of the Republic,'" said Mrs. Ray, "must not be sectional, but such that a united people can sing enthusiastically in all parts of the republic. Bitterness should be forgotten in pride over the valor displayed by soldiers on both the Union and Confederate sides in the War Between the States.

"Julia Ward Howe wrote the words of the 'Battle Hymn of the Republic' in 1862; but since then, changes have taken place which alter circumstances considerably, and the U. D. C. feels that a change in the words of the hymn would be advisable to all concerned.

"This, I think, woud express a united spirit, which we ought to have, and to this end I'm endeavoring to enlist the interest of all our Alabama poets. Since Mrs. Daugette announced the contest, I have received entries from all over the country, from Texas to New York, from Ohio to Florida.

"The new words should not number more than 20 lines; and poets have time to work the subject out, since the awards will not be made before May, 1939. I believe this is a patriotic matter in which everybody will be interested, and to which our poets will give their best efforts."

Youth Is Taking Lively Part In National Grange Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Young people who belong to the National Grange are making things lively at the national convention. They are a reminder that although the farm fraternity is entering its 72nd year, it is not an old-folks organization in any sense. Youth has a big place in the Grange, and its leaders are striving to give it a still bigger place as the Juvenile Grange celebrates this year its 50th anniversary.

Methods of interesting high school and college boys and girls differ in different parts of the country. Oregon has a new idea which it is offering to the visitors. This is an organization within the Grange known as the G. Y. A. (Grange Youth Auxiliary).

It first came to the visitors' notice when they were entering Portland by special train. A vivacious girl, wearing a blue trench cap with the G. Y. A. initials in orange, came down the aisle presenting each member of the party with a yellow rose. When asked what the letters meant, she explained the Auxiliary, saying it was open to all Grange members between the ages of 14 and 35, and that its function is to give young people in the Grange more to do. She offered the services of her group as guides to visitors when in Portland.

At the station, arriving delegates were met by a brightly garbed band bearing the banner, "Tramping Troupadors." More young Grangers.

A Lively Bunch

Later, the delegates saw, parked outside their hotel, a strange looking truck with the G. Y. A. label crudely lettered upon it. Its top was an improvised affair, made of tar paulin. This was the home-made transportation of a lively bunch of young Grangers from Klamath County, more than 350 miles away. Bringing along their own mattresses, they were prepared to bunk in near-by Grange halls, but local Grange families invited them to more comfortable beds.

At convention headquarters these young people made themselves generally useful and hoped that delegates from other states would be so impressed with their value that they would copy their plan. Whether this will be done or not remains to be seen. Some Grangers question whether it is wise to set up a special division for youth which might separate them from their elders. The Grange has always aimed to bring the whole family into group activities. But the enthusiastic young Oregonians maintain that this auxiliary develops their abilities so that they can take more active part in the Grange.

The idea started, it is said, with some adult Grangers who had long been searchcing for a way to get their children to participate more actively in the farm fraternity. Fred Lewis, a young man in his early twenties, thought his father had a good plan and started rounding up his friends. He succeeded so well that G. Y. A.'s are now organized in 20 or more counties with some 1500 members, it is reported here, and Fred has been made state youth superintendent. These people feel the auxiliary serves to hold the interest of young people from the time they graduate from the Juvenile Grange, at the age of 14, until they are ready to asume adult leadership.

Other evidence of the Grange's interest in younger members appears here. Sixteen year old Dorothy Pernot of Basco, Wis., came all the way out here on the Grange train as a guest of the fraternity because she wrote the winning essay in a contest on highway safety which the Grange holds annually. She was also given a watch and invited to make a talk to the national convention.

As Entertainers

Young people are serving as entertainers, also. On the train, and again at the convention, a four-piece band of little boy Grangers delighted the group. Dressed in cowboy costume which some Oregon Grangers wear as a regular thing, the four little Sunde boys, Carroll, Donald, Gordon and Lawrence, played violin, saxophone, guitar and ukulele with great vim, giving visitors an idea of the jolly times boys and girls must have in the Tigard Juvenile Grange at Sherwood, Ore.

Eastern Grange states are just as much interested in youth, but they do things in a different way, sectional reports to the convention show. In Ohio young people's nights are arranged in the counties. Folk dancing is proving popular, said Mrs. Ida E. Kirk, wife of the Ohio master. In one county, where older people meet with the young, crowds of 250 to 300 gather, she said.

Michigan is opening its Grange halls for young people, so they may have good times in homelike surroundings, C. H. Bramble, master of that state's Grange, told the convention.

Massachusetts shows its interest in youth in the form of scholarship loans to enable them to get a higher education. Since 1912, when a fund was started, the Grange of this state has loaned $237,994 to 1,892 boys and girls. Much of this is money that has been loaned, returned, and loaned again, said L. C. Sloan, master of Massachusetts Grange. This state is also active in Juvenile Grange work, having greatly increased membership during the last year.

Organized to give little folks an introduction to Grange work, the Juvenile Grange is a fraternity for children under 14, with a simple ritual all its own.

There are now 1,265 Juvenile Granges with a total membership of 33,700 regular and 19,921 honorary members, reported Mrs. Susan W. Freestone, National Juvenile Superintendent. "We are happy on this, our Golden Jubilee, to be able to report that this is a banner year in organization work," said Mrs. Freestone. "We have made a net gain of 95 Granges and 2,100 active members."

Of All Things . . . !

Pass the Prunes

CAMPBELL, Calif.—Here's good news for housewives who are tired of stewing dried prunes for the family table. A new type of dried prunes that doesn't require any cooking has been developed by the Winchester Dried Fruit Company of Campbell and tentatively placed on the New York market.

If the new product, which requires only overnight soaking, meets with popular demand, the company will probably make similar experiments with apricots, peaches and pears, according to Bert Kirk, Manager of the company.

A Limit to Swing

ORANGEVILLE, Ont. (CP) — Swing music as a substitute for Mendelssohn is out as far as the clergy of Dufferin County's United Churches are concerned.

A special meeting of the clergy decided the issue when Rheta Fleck and Gordon Hockley wanted to be married in Knox Church, to swing.

So instead, members of the band sang "O Perfect Love" while the bridal pair signed the church register.

The Mailman Rides

EVANSTON, Ill.—Evanston's 40 mail carriers are riding to their routes in style.

They no longer have to wait for busses and lug their heavy sacks to the first house on the list.

When the new post office was opened recently the mailmen found a fleet of eight taxicabs to take them to and from their routes. They will have the taxi service on two round trips daily.

The plan will save a total of 17 walking miles a day and make deliveries 15 minutes earlier.

Pecking Around

GRANTS PASS, Ore.—When W. C. Harmon of this city went to repair his home this fall he found a strip of outside moulding, just under the eaves, punctured with several hundred holes. Woodpeckers had been at work—but that was only half of it.

Removing the faulty board Mr. Harmon was virtually deluged by a shower of acorns which rolled out from behind the board. Noticing that the holes on the top side of the board were considerably larger than the ones at the bottom, Mr. Harmon concluded that the top holes had been bored large enough to push the acorns through, then, after sufficent time had elapsed for the hatching of larvae within the acorns the birds drilled the smaller holes, apparently knowing that the "worms," upon leaving the shells would work to the bottom of the pile. By this manner the woodpeckers probably had several "choice" meals during the season when food was hard to find.

Mr. Harmon estimated there "were probably several bushels of acorns" behind the panel.

Hired Men's Pay

The average hired man on a Kentucky farm received $27.31 monthly in 1937.

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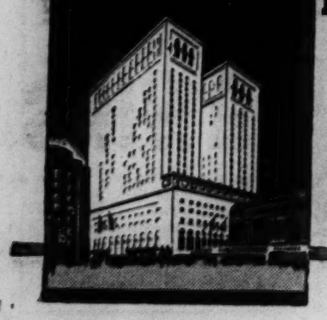

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Move to End Arms Embargo Against Spain Gains Ground

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—With public agitation for lifting the arms embargo on Republican Spain continuing actively here, the Roosevelt Administration is considering means of extending food shipments to the semi-beleaguered Loyalist territories—both as a humanitarian measure and as a possible prelude to active support of the Spanish Republic's cause.

Food is considered generally to be a key to the military decision in Spain. Without food relief the Spanish Government might be forced ultimately to capitulate to the Franco rebellion, bolstered by Italian and German aid. On the other hand, adequate food relief, it is estimated, would make it possible for the Loyalist Government to carry on the war with a prospect of ultimate success.

Plea to Lift Embargo

Working toward this latter end, The Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain met here over the week end and concluded with adoption of a resolution to lift the embargo on the ground that ultimate victory for the Spanish Government is essential to the preservation of democracy in Latin America.

Justice James H. Wolfe of the Utah Supreme Court had told the Committee that the United States "cannot afford to have Franco (insurgent leader) win" the Spanish civil conflict.

"We cannot afford to permit Fascist countries to advance their geographical frontiers into Spain." Judge Wolfe said he believed it would be "better to take the smaller risk of international complications ensuing from our lifting the embargo."

Dr. Fernando de los Rios, Spanish Ambassador, told the lawyers his country was the "only European nation struggling to defend values so dearly cherished by Americans." Dr. William A. Neilson, President of Smith College, urged lifting of the embargo against arms shipment to Spain as a possible means of discouraging Great Britain from "further strengthening Franco's hand."

Friendly Nation

William E. Dodd, Former Ambassador to Germany, urged all lawyers to support a resolution advocating termination of the arms bar, which was imposed after the civil war broke out in Spain. Dr. Mary E. Woolley, President Emeritus of Mount Holyoke College, declared the United States had recognized the Government of Spain by exchange of diplomats, and was therefore obligated to treat it as a friendly nation.

In a telegram to the conference, Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota promised support in the next Congress for legislation to repeal the embargo.

With such protests as these growing, there is yet no certainty how American policy will develop. But there is a far better prospect today than there was a year ago that it will develop in the direction of increasing aid to the Spanish Government.

In the early stages of such development it would be placed on the official basis of humanitarian efforts to relieve distress. Ultimately the basic purpose would be recognized more openly. First step would be more food. From that, if it is decided to go ahead, would come revision of the embargo on arms to Spain. If this were lifted it would not only permit shipment of American arms to the Loyalist Government, but also extension of credit to the same government.

Private Shipments

So far, American aid has consisted exclusively of private food shipments—from quarters interested solely in the ultimate victory of the Loyalist Government, and from nonpartisan groups such as the Quakers and the Red Cross, which have their efforts on a basis of humanitarian relief for sufferers from food shortage irrespective of political loyalty.

There are estimated to be over 2,000,000 behind the Loyalist lines, however; and the Spanish Government estimates the cost of feeding refugees at $2,500,000 a month. Therefore, while American aid so far has been helpful towards easing of the food problem, it has not been sufficient in itself to meet the problem. The American Relief ship Erica Reed carried 5,000 tons of food. The American Red Cross already has shipped 20,000 barrels of flour out of a total of 60,000 barrels to be sent by December. It also has arranged for shipment of 1,320,000 pounds of coffee from Brazil, "large quantities of soap," chocolate, hard candy, canned and dried milk for the benefit of children.

The question arises whether this small stream of American food relief to Spain will be increased to significant quantity. That is the immediate issue as the Government here also weighs its entire future policy towards Spain.

Golden Gate Exhibit Canceled by Germany

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—An order to cancel Germany's plans to exhibit at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition here next year was received Nov. 19 by exposition officials.

Maj. O. J. Keatinge, Director of Foreign Participation, said Kurt Byer, designated by the German Government to supervise that Nation's exhibit, informed him the order had been cabled from Germany.

Mr. Byer said no explanation was made and expressed hope the $40,000 exhibit might yet be permitted.

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Czech-German Boundary Completed

Final settlement gives Reich 106 more small villages including the control of Danube.

PRAGUE, Nov. 22 (AP)—Czechoslovakia lost 106 more small villages with 60,000 inhabitants to Germany yesterday when the final boundary was fixed in Berlin by the International Commission organized by the Munich accord of Sept. 30.

The German forces will occupy the new areas Thursday, while the Czech Army on the same day will occupy 27 small communes exchanged for the territory given to Germany in the "border rectification."

The commission was composed of representatives of Germany, Italy, Britain, France, and Czechoslovakia.

Czechs keenly felt the loss of six communes in the district of Domazlice in Western Bohemia whose inhabitants are known as Chodes. Famed for centuries in Czech history and literature as bold frontiersmen whose coat of arms, a wolfhound's head, Czech Legions and later the elite of the Czech Army adopted.

By the transfer the Germans obtained important transportation facilities, including Theben on the left bank of the Danube enabling them to control both banks of the stream.

New Czech Problem

BUDAPEST, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Carpatho-Ukraine as Ruthenia is called in the new federated Czechoslovak State, is becoming a major European problem as Hungary's efforts to acquire Czechoslovakia's eastern tip grow in intensity.

Hungary is strengthening her military forces to "forestall border incidents." Thinly veiled indications were that Hungary and Germany were in complete disagreement as to the fate of the region.

[Some disorders have been admitted in Carpatho-Ukraine. The Czechs charge that "terrorist" bands from Hungary and Poland had sought to prevent granting of autonomy to the Ruthenians and to make the world believe cession of the Carpathian mountain region to Hungary was a necessity.]

The region, as part of Czechoslovakia, is dominated by Berlin and, eventually, might become a convenient corridor for Germany's "Drang nach Osten"—march to the East.

Another report was that Hungary had sent a note to Berlin describing alleged disorderly conditions in Carpatho-Ukraine as "untenable."

Although the Government did not comment on these reports it permitted newspapers in Budapest to publish a dispatch from Warsaw saying such a note had been sent.

Ruthenians were said to be facing a food shortage because of an alleged breakdown in Czechoslovak Government services. Telegraphed appeals for help purporting to come from 56 Carpatho-Ukraine villages were received, raising the total of such requests to more than 150.

It was agreed here, however, that Hungary would be unable to appropriate the Province in face of determined German opposition. Hungary, however, was believed to be counting on Italy's support and to expect that Premier Mussolini would prevail on Germany to allow Hungarian expansion to the north.

Both in Bucharest and by diplomatic activity here, Rumania manifested a lively interest in the situation. Diplomatic circles said Rumania, in the event of detachment of Carpatho-Ukraine from Czechoslovakia, would insist on getting the extreme eastern tip.

Bucharest has its eyes on 12,000 Rumanians, valuable salt mines and a railway connection to Warsaw there.

Threats in Reich Press

BERLIN, Nov. 22 (AP)—The German official news agency, DNB, reported with threatening comment that isolated anti-German outbursts had taken place in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and that German-speaking persons often were insulted in the cafes, attacked in the streets and their automobiles willfully damaged.

"Recent political events apparently have not made sufficient impression," DNB added threateningly.

Other reports direct from Prague, however, said cases of alleged molestation of Germans were due to brawls which police were investigating.

Ban Sought on Play

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP) — Atlanta banned "Tobacco Road" but a Judge's order allowed the robust comedy drama to go on Nov. 21 and set the stage for a later legal battle over censorship.

The play—now in its fifth year on Broadway—showed without incident in this State at Savannah and Augusta, hard by the real "Tobacco Road." The play is a dramatization of a novel by Erskine Caldwell, a Georgian, and is the story of a degraded farm family living along a rural highway near Augusta.

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Wide World

Boundary Fixers

Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, left, and Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, who played a major role in the establishment of the new Czechoslovakia boundary.

Japanese Export Trade Falls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Even such an industrious and resourceful people as the Japanese cannot simultaneously fight a war and maintain a successful offensive on the export trade front. One of the most profitable of Japan's Asiatic markets, the Netherlands Indies, has contracted very sharply during the first half of the year. A report to this effect has just been received from Batavia by the Osaka Cotton Trade Hall in Osaka.

According to this report, imports of Japanese goods into the Netherlands Indies declined by 52 per cent during the first half of 1938, by comparison with the last six months of 1937. Meanwhile the value of Netherlands goods imported into the archipelago increased by 42 per cent so that products made in the Netherlands are now outselling the formerly invincible Japanese wares.

There was an especially sharp drop in sales of Japanese cotton goods, iron manufactures, and hardware. Higher prices of Japanese goods (attributable largely to the inflationary price rise in Japan itself), the reaction to the China war (a considerable part of the retail trade of the Netherlands Indies is in the hands of Chinese merchants) and an increasingly protectionist policy on the part of the Colonial Government are the main reasons for the falling off of Japanese trade in this part of the world. Moreover, consumers' goods industries are being developed in the Netherlands Indies and these are competing successfully with the firms of Osaka and other Japanese business centers.

The total value of Japanese export trade during the first half of 1938 declined by about 21 per cent. But this figure does not convey a full idea of Japan's foreign trade difficulties. Of approximately 1,200,000,000 yen worth of Japanese exports about 500,000,000 went to China and Manchukuo, countries which cannot supply Japan with any currencies which are valid in international exchange. Japan's exports to these "yen bloc" countries (including the occupied parts of North and Central China) increased while its sales to markets which are more desirable from the standpoint of producing money with international value (United States, British India, the Netherlands Indies) slumped heavily. If one leaves out of account the exports to the "yen bloc" countries the decline in Japan's sales abroad during the first half of the year is about 36 per cent.

There has been an automatic decline in trade with India, because the amount of textiles which Japan may sell to India is strictly proportionate to the amount of raw cotton which Japan purchases in India. And during the first half of the year there was a very drastic curtailment of Japanese purchases of such industrial raw materials as cotton and wool.

Swiss Extend Age Limits For Military Service

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Swiss Federal Council drew up a proposed law today making every able-bodied Swiss male between 18 and 60 years eligible for military service.

Present ages for military service are between 20 and 48. Officials said the new measure was certain to pass Parliament.

It was estimated unofficially the law would increase the number of men Switzerland could mobilize from 260,000 to nearly 400,000. The Swiss standing army numbers fewer than 50,000, including youths in training periods and the permanent training staff.

The new proposal, however, provides that youths take their first training period, averaging 90 days, when they pass their eighteenth birthdays. Thereafter they will be required to spend one week in training each year for seven consecutive years. Men between 48 and 60 will keep their military equipment in their homes instead of turning it back to the Federal Government.

Finland Disbands 'Fascist' Party

HELSINFORS, Finland, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Government dissolved the Fascist-patterned Patriotic National Party today for "illegal activity" and suppressed its 18 newspapers.

The party was formed in 1933 and held 14 of the 200 seats in the Finnish Parliament.

The banned party is regarded here as similar to the German Nazi movement. The status of its 14 members of Parliament will be determined by the Supreme Court.

Urho Kekkonen, Minister of Interior, declared the party violated legal organization regulaions by enrolling schoolboys in its ranks and publicly using political badges and signs, and that it conducted itself along the lines of the "Lapua" movement which was dissolved three years ago by a Supreme Court decision.

The party's 373 local organizations were disbanded.

Jobs Found for Youths

WASHINGTON (AP)—Aubrey Williams, Executive Director of the National Youth Administration said Nov. 21 the Administration's junior employment offices had placed 6,564 youths in private industry during October. This brought the total of placements since the organization of the division in 1936 to 141,317.

Chicago News Man Is Ordered Out Of Italy as Unfriendly

ROME, Nov. 22 (AP) — Frank Smothers, Rome Correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, was ordered to leave Italy today because of the "unfriendly" tone of his dispatches.

Guido Rocco, Director of the Foreign Press Section of the Ministry of Popular Culture, in informing Mr. Smothers of his expulsion, cited particularly his dispatch of Nov 16 on the Anglo-Italian accord. He was given to understand the order could not be modified because of the "generally unfriendly tone" of his articles in the past.

The United States Embassy made representations at the Italian Foreign Office in Mr. Smothers' behalf, but was informed the decision was irrevocable. He was given until the end of the month to leave of his own volition.

Mr. Smothers became the Daily News' correspondent in Rome 14 months ago, having been transferred from the Far East. He is the seventh resident correspondent compelled to leave Italy in a little more than a year. The last was Paul Cremona, correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and a British subject. The others were Swiss, German, Austrian, Polish and Hungarian.

Fireworks Trade Slumps in China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Canton, China

The native firecracker and fireworks industry in China is facing a slump unprecedented in the history of the country.

Gunpowder, which is generally claimed to have been discovered in China but which has largely been used for fireworks, is now being sent almost exclusively to the small arsenals in the interior to make hand grenades and bullets for the guerrillas and regular troops.

For this reason the native fireworks manufacturers have not been able to obtain sufficient supplies. On the other hand firecrackers and fireworks have been practically eliminated in China during festivals, at weddings, and functions.

Fatshan, the "fireworks belt" of South China, formerly exported $300,000 worth of firecrackers annually. But the war has forced nearly all of the native factories there to suspend business, leaving thousands jobless.

Peruvian Mission Helps to Promote Trade With Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—The warn welcome accorded the Peruvian Commercial and Cultural Mission to Japan while that country is engaged in large scale war on the Asiatic Continent is additional evidence that Japanese traders retain their increased interest in the South American market. The increase was remarked when, seven years ago, Japan found this market able to absorb large quantities of its cotton goods which had been unable to penetrate other market barriers.

The Peruvian Mission is similar to those which have proceeded to Japan in recent years from Brazil, Chile and other countries. Although unofficial in character, the Government nominated representatives, who included trading, industrial and university personalities. Gen. A. de la Fuente, former Foreign Minister, was the head. The Mission had no negotiating power, but was aimed to establish contacts and to collect information with a view to the celebration of a commercial treaty between Peru and Japan.

Soon after its arrival in Japan there was a cable report through a Tokyo agency that the suspension of the present restrictions on the Peruvian importation of Japanese cotton goods had been brought up for discussion. The Foreign Ministry thereupon announced, through the Peruvian National Industrial Society, that the Mission had no instructions to negotiate agreements of any kind and that the report therefore had no foundation.

The Mission's role was merely to prepare the way for increased trade relations. Among the subjects discussed have been a proposal to secure shipping co-operation between Japanese and Peruvian companies along the Peruvian coast, to increase Peruvian cotton shipments to Japan. The Mission visited Osaka to exchange views on this subject.

The principal contact for the Mission was the Japanese Export Association for Central and South America and one of the main plans, apart from facilitating the cotton trade, was to promote co-operation between the chambers of commerce of both countries. Establishment of a direct telephone service between Japan and Peru and its operation at reduced rates were also up for discussion.

The Mission was welcomed by Emperor Hirohito and received every hospitality from the Department of Commerce, all government offices and commercial organizations. Visits were made to historic and beauty spots and at the conclusion of the tour arrangements were made for individual members of the Mission unofficially to visit North China and Manchuria.

Slammed Door Feared in East

SHANGHAI, Nov. 22 (AP) — The Shanghai American Association today was on record as to the increasing concern of American business men and missionaries in China—issuing a statement in which the grave possibilities of Japan's virtual rejection of the "Open Door" in China were depicted.

The statement issued yesterday was in comment upon the Japanese note of Nov. 18 to the United States denying American charges in a note of Oct. 6 of "unwarranted interference" by Japan with American rights in China.

"Tokyo's answer to Secretary of State Hull leaves no doubt in the minds of Americans in the Far East regarding the real intentions and objectives of Japanese imperialism," the Association, representing the majority of American interests in China, declared.

It added that most American here interested in upholding American commercial, cultural and philanthropic activities in China believed "a situation has developed which no longer can be met by orthodox methods of diplomacy or normal commercial competition."

These Americans expressed the opinion that Japan's reply to the United States rejecting the latter's contentions indicated that while there has been no official abrogation of the Nine-Power Treaty pledging respect for the "open door" and equality of opportunity in China, "there has been an unmistakeable nullification of the principles of the treaty resulting from activity of the Japanese military forces."

"That Japan plans to exclude the non-Japanese world from China is evidence," the statement said. "The making effective of this program only awaits Japan's securing sufficient military and political power. Should America provide credits to Japan under such prospects, it would be tantamount to America's underwriting her own undoing."

Commenting that Americans here believe the State Department "clearly understands the situation of the United States vis-a-vis China," but that "public opinion in America is not yet cognizant of the significance of recent events in the Far East," the statement continued:

"Far greater interests are at stake in Hull's demands on Tokyo than a mere preservation of existing interests of Americans in the Orient.

"The American people must decide now as to their future in the Far East, and must realize in deciding that the real point is not what present American investments in China total, nor the present value of Chinese-American trade, but rather the tremendous bearing which free continuance of American trade and missionary effort in China will have on America both present and future in its efforts to preserve the open door for trade in the Far East and observance of rights which have been established in treaties."

U. S. School Aid Sought in South

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Southern economists, educators and politicians attending the Southern Conference for Human Welfare Nov. 21 considered a recent report to President Roosevelt in which the South was described as the nation's foremost economic problem.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, President of the University of North Carolina, proposed equal educational opportunity for southern children through Federal aid for schools.

Farm tenancy, constitutional rights and education were topics. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was to speak Nov. 22.

Dr. Graham said failure to "provide federal aid now for elementary and secondary schools is a failure of the American system to follow through for the most basic of our institutions."

He said southeastern farm people, with 4,250,000 children, received only 2 per cent of the national income in 1930, while northeastern non-farm people with twice as many children received 21 times as much income.

Budget Warning Given Philadelphia Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — The budget problem facing the City Council this year is more acute than ever due to failure to cut operating expenses to fit prospective income, according to a recent message to the City Council from the Philadelphia Committee of the Pennsylvania Economy League.

The message emphasized that there is a $27,000,000 difference between available income and prospective expenses. If this amount should be taken care of in some way, the statement pointed out, only $16,525,000 of the city deficit will be covered out of a total of $39,693,000.

It also was asserted that in 1938 Philadelphia has been unable to meet its supply bills and next year it will not be able to meet pay rolls unless "a courageous about-face in financial administration is made."

The situation, according to the statement, is due largely "to the great percentage of current income regularly necessary for debt service, and to continued failure to cut operating expenses to fit prospective income."

Bands of Chinese Irregulars Raid Shanghai-Nanking Areas

SHANGHAI, Nov. 22 (AP)—A Japanese spokesman said Nov. 19 that despite more than a year of Japanese operations in the Yangtze River valley more than 200,000 Chinese guerrillas and bandits were operating between Shanghai and Nanking.

His estimate of the number of Chinese irregulars worked out at a rate of about 500 for each mile of both banks of the Yangtze between Shanghai and Nanking.

Peiping dispatches said the Japanese claimed to have captured the Central Hopeh guerrilla headquarters without severe fighting.

Communists Back Chiang

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—It is apparent that one of the tendencies, following the Japanese capture of Hankow, has been to solidify Chinese guerrilla warfare. Hitherto isolated guerrilla developments have been without much organization. But the harder and farther Japanese press into the interior, the more pressure is being applied for effective use of that portion of the guerrilla technique in which Communist support has been given to the Chinese.

In a recent interview with National Government authorities upon his arrival from Shensi, the Chinese Communist leader Chou En-lai reported that at a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Chinese Communist Party it was decided to continue to support Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in the campaign of resistance to the Japanese.

While no informed quarter had given credence to stories of major dissension as between the Communists and the Government, Chou's testimony gives a concrete bit of evidence to the effect that the "united front" is still united despite obvious and inevitable friction as between the Reds and the Kuomintang. There has been no time when differences of view could be completely excluded. And unless one of these groups swallows the other, differences will doubtless continue.

Meanwhile one of the many unusual aspects of the Sino-Japanese hostilities is the fact that Japanese charges of Sino-Russian collaboration are so little borne out by the facts. It is of course true that the U. S. S. R. has provided airplanes on long-term credit or barter terms, and has loaned Soviet pilots for three-month training periods (during which they flew as they, rather than as the Chinese high command, pleased).

But Japanese allegations that Gen. Chiang is under the thumb of Moscow Government—much less of the Comintern—are regarded by informed observers as beside the mark, in spite of the fact that there has been every incentive for the Generalissimo and the Russians to get very closely together.

The apparent fact is that General Chiang, who formerly fought the Chinese Communists with every weapon at his disposal, has regarded the "united front" agreement with the Chinese Reds as a liaison of convenience. His acceptance of airplanes from Russia has been more an action of desperation than desire.

General Chiang remains fundamentally conservative, fundamentally distrustful of Russia and the Russians. But can the National Government, either headed by General Chiang or otherwise led, resist the thrust Russiaward if Japan persists in military aggression?

The belief has persisted that China's Central Government may be transformed into an avowedly Communistic regime because of the absence of aid from democratic nations, and because of the consequent need for cementing China's ties with the Soviet Union as a last hope for help from outside. Such opinion sees General Chiang remaining at the head of Nationalist China to the end. It suggests that during recent months the U. S. S. R. has purposely kept its aid to China at a minimum, as a means of forcing the Chinese into the Soviet fold—of weakening the ruling Kuomintang Party as against the Chinese Communists.

The theory is wholly reasonable, but at variance with Japan's protestations that the Kuomintang is already the epitome of everything Red and anti-Japanese.

The theory of minimal Soviet support to China is quite in accord with the subsequent developments of the Changkufeng affair, when as result of belief that Russia intended no immediate drastic anti-Japanese action Tokyo actually sent some of the Japanese participants in the Changkufeng clash on the expedition to Canton.

But the theory that Russia must finally confront Japan if the Japanese conquer China is equally tenable, and it fits with the theory that Soviet aid must eventually be intensified.

If General Chiang were to accede to apparent Japanese wishes and step out of the Government in favor of someone who would make surrender terms with Japan, that would also suit the Russian book. For under such conditions the split between peace-makers and Communists would be immediate, leaving the Japanese with a paper peace—while all parts of China which the Nationalist had held would in effect become suburbs of the Soviet Union.

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'Good Neighbor' Plan Gains In Poland and Lithuania

The News

WARSAW, Nov. 22 (AP)—Poland and Lithuania announced jointly yesterday they would present press and radio news about each other in a "good neighbor" spirit and try to create a favorable atmosphere for promoting an understanding on several questions.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Signs that Lithuania's acceptance of Poland's ultimatum to resume normal relations is at last making headway are being noted here with some satisfaction in view of the present tension in other parts of Europe.

The ultimatum was sent and accepted last March. On July 1, in accordance with its terms, railway traffic was resumed between the two countries though passengers are still few. A convention for the exchange of political prisoners was recently concluded. Various negotiations have also been started—but not yet concluded—to facilitate trade, including the floating of Polish timber down the Niemen and its export via Memel.

Moreover, actual commercial transactions between the two countries begin—countries which until this year had not, officially, been on speaking terms with one another since they became independent entities in 1918. The Lithuanian Railway Administration had some old iron to sell so it issued an advertisement calling for bids. Offers were received from Lithuanian, German and Polish firms.

Commerce Resumed

The semi-official Lithuanian telegraphic agency, Elta, which reports the transaction, adds with what almost sounds like a note of regret: "Inasmuch as the prices offered by Polish firms were the highest the scrap iron was sold to Poland. This is the first commercial transaction with Poland since the resumption of normal relations."

It looks, nevertheless, as though Lithuania is scrapping not only old iron, but an ancient feud as well.

The situation in Memel—the partially autonomous region on which Germany casts covetous eyes—is not being permitted to complicate Litho-Polish relations, despite the district's status under Lithuanian sovereignty. Martial law ended in Memel, Nov. 1. But within recent days there has been a revival of pro-German propaganda.

Nazi Youth Movement

On Nov. 19—as a part of the campaign for the forthcoming Diet elections which are to be held in Memel Dec. 11—Dr. Ernst Neumann, Memal German leader, announced today the formation of a uniformed German Youth Movement similar to the Hitler Youth in Germany and declared he would follow National Socialist racial policy in the Memel territory.

Germans demand autonomous police and executive authority for Memelland.

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Soldiers Get Order To Drop Guard Over Iowa Packing Plant

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—Gov. Nelson G. Kraschel ordered the immediate withdrawal of National Guardsmen from the scene of the Swift & Co. packing plant strike at Sioux City, Iowa.

"There seems to be no further need for the Guard at the strike scene," the Governor said Nov. 21. "They were sent there to aid the local sheriff in restoring order and that seems to have been accomplished."

Six hundred national guardsmen were sent to Sioux City Oct. 19 when street fighting took place in front of the Swift plant after the C. I. O. union called a strike because the company allegedly refused to meet with a union grievance committee. Since that time the number of guardsmen has been decreased gradually, until at present only about 225 are on duty.

While guardsmen have been in charge, no major operations have been undertaken at the packing house. Company and union officials have held numerous conferences in an attempt to iron out difficulties that led to the strike, but without apparent success.

Cargo Ships Ordered By Maritime Board

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission awarded a contract Nov. 21 to the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company of Kearny, N. J., to build six fast cargo ships for $2,443,000 each.

The vessels, of the C-3 type, are to be capable of a speed of 16½ knots.

Including today's six, the commission has ordered for its own account, or in co-operation with private operators, a total of 43 new ships this year.

West Indies Landslide

CASTRIES, St. Lucia, British West Indies, Nov. 22 (AP)—A series of rain-loosened avalanches today spread destruction in the interior of this island of the Windward group. A mountainside eight miles long last night buried two hamlets and a number of inhabitants estimated to run into the hundreds. Rescue workers laboring all night revealed 45 fatalities and 60 injured, but this morning a new avalanche undid their work again in addition injuring many, including several rescue workers.

Families' Income

Half of America's families receive less than $22 a week.

Portrayer of Historic Figures

MGM

John Burton
As Marshal Ney in "Bravest of the Brave."

Actor Finds Scope for His Art In Reading Aloud on the Air

Behind the Microphone

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A woman called up Station KFI, Los Angeles, at 10:30 one night and said incisively:

"I want to tell you that I thank you for having a program on the air at this hour of the night that intelligent people can listen to!" And she hung up.

A call like that attracts attention, even in a radio station accustomed to being on the other end of the wire. This woman had been listening to John Burton and his National Editor program and it is likely that she will have set an example for many others who are beginning to get, well, a little uneasy about the ways of radio from mid-evening on, most nights.

John Burton is poet, playwright, world traveler, student of the natural sciences, and stage and screen actor. He has been travelling most of his life. During the World War he was metallurgical expert for a division of the British Admiralty. A year or two ago, when he played Admiral Lord Nelson in the film "Lloyd's of London" he knew a little something the producers could fall back on about British Admiralty procedure. Sometimes they call Mr. Burton "the man with the historical face," because he has recently played such diversified characters as General Lafayette, Marshall Ney of France, Prince de Joinville and Nostradamus, the sixteenth century forecaster, among others.

In 1919 he resigned from his position with the British Admiralty and became, successively, House Master of St. Christopher's co-educational experimental school near Cambridge, England, Director of Arts and Crafts at Y. M. C. A.'s Educational Settlement in the North of England, lecturer for the peace work of the League of Nations, and an associate in the New Education Fellowship of Europe.

Just as When a Boy

Living in Hollywood for a number of years, Mr. Burton had slowly been evolving an idea, as an outgrowth of lecturing, for a medium through which highlights from the good reading of America, England, and the whole English-speaking world could be transmitted to large numbers of people by the spoken word.

The idea finally crystallized in "National Editor." Ask Mr. Burton about it, and this is something of what he will tell you. He isn't schoolmasterish in appearance, nor yet excessively the actor. He is of middle height, and he has charm of voice and speech. To look at him you would judge that probably he plays a lot of badminton.

"When I was a boy, the thing I liked most of all before going to bed was to be read to," he says. "I've grown out of a lot of things since then, but not out of that love of listening to good reading, and I suppose others must like it, too, or they wouldn't be listening to the program.

"Well, anyway, I have four brothers and sisters who shared and still share my taste in this matter, and our father and mother delighted in catering to it and didn't mind, either, our interrupting, when we wanted to ask questions or express opinions of our own. These interruptions often ended by my father laying aside his book or magazine, and telling us incidents out of his own rich experience.

"The idea for the program as it is now constituted, came out of my desire to present some sort of concise account of the best that is appearing in magazines and current literature, together with comments of my own which I thought would throw the literature into relief—a sort of living witness to the problems, the achievements, the aspirations of our times.

"I cherish from the time of my own boyhood a remembrance that reading aloud was one of the intelligent and spiritual cements of our home life, and I feel that reading aloud on the air could be made now to serve this much-enlarged purpose and that, as such, it might be distinctly a contribution to the times.

Individual and Family

"It seems to me that all the real problems of the world arise in the individual, and find their first expression in the family. If we can make reading aloud a vital thing within the corporate unit which is the family, it seems to me that we can set in motion a tremendous machinery for good. I suppose this sounds a trifle somber and long-faced. I don't mean it to. I see as much gaiety and charm and good humor in reading aloud as I do seriousness and intellectual and spiritual purpose. I can't see the National Editor serving the intellectual tastes of any one group, but as confronted with an exciting challenge to make himself the friend of all. Anyway, that's what is in my thought about it. I like to read aloud, as I have liked to be read aloud to during my lifetime; and I assume there are enough others who listen to the radio who like reading aloud to make it worth doing."

Mr. Burton heard somewhere of a sign over a Japanese produce stall which read, "Japanese vegetables, very nice and fresh, and do not care anything about American naval fortifications."

It gave him the idea, even more forcefully than before, that in a world where a poor little Japanese farmer trying to sell carrots and cabbages felt he was duty bound to inform possible customers he wasn't a spy that perhaps something of trustfulness has gone out of the world—and that evidence of human problems, achievements and aspirations, read aloud to great numbers of people over the air might help somehow to restore some measure of it.

J. M.

'Class Warfare' Speech Irks Dies

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Martin Dies (D), of Texas, displayed to a House Committee Investigating un-American Activities, Nov. 22, a newspaper clipping which he said quoted Aubrey Williams, Deputy WPA Administrator, as saying he was "not sure that class warfare is not all right," and commented:

"A most amazing statement coming from a Government official in a high place."

Williams Explains

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Aubrey Williams, Deputy WPA Administrator, said Nov. 22 he did not "in any sense advocate class warfare" in an address before the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Mr. Williams, who spoke extemporaneously, said "in many cases it has not been possible to avoid class conflict in the past, and it is not unlikely that we will have such conflict in the future. But I did not intimate that I approved of class warfare in the least."

Carol in Germany; Result of Visit To Britain Is Debated

FREIBURG, Germany, Nov. 22 (AP)—King Carol of Rumania arrived here from Paris today and joined a hunting party of his kinsman, Prince Frederick of Hohenzollern. The King, who is accompanied by his son the young Crown Prince Michael, is on his way home from a State visit to London last week, having spent two days in Paris on his way back.

Although the King was understood to be anxious to reach a political and commercial understanding with Britain which would give him greater prestige in dealing with the increasing pressure coming from Germany, the British Prime Ministe was notably reticent in his references to the Rumanian visit in the House of Commons. Mr. Chamberlain's absence of information led to reports that the visit had yielded few results, although no authentic reports have been forthcoming.

While in France, King Carol attended a formal luncheon at the Elysee Palace as guest of President and Mme. Lebrun and subsequently had conversations with Premier Edouard Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet.

Prince Paul in London

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP) — Prince Paul, Regent of Yugoslavia, arrived yesterday in London, the fourth Balkan ruler to come in recent weeks for important discussions with British Government leaders. He was accompanied by his wife, Princess Olga.

Informed observers saw in the visit another step in Britain's efforts to strengthen her influence in the Balkan states, in view of increasing pressure from Germany in that quarter.

Although the Yugoslav Regent's visit was described officially as "purely private," informed persons attributed to it at least economic significance.

Greece, whose King George II was in London early this month, would like to obtain credits for rearmament purposes.

France recently granted commercial credits to Bulgaria, whose King Boris III visited London in September. Last spring Britain extended a credit of $80,000,000 to Turkey.

The Yugoslav Regent and his Consort were met at Victoria Station by the Duke and Duchess of Kent. They drove to Buckingham Palace, where the visitors will stay.

Chanticleer Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—The 1938 edition of The Chanticleer, Duke University student yearbook, has been awarded All-America pace-maker rating by the National Scholastic Press Association.

Soviet Purge Revitalizes Trade Unionism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—A survey of the work of Soviet trade unions has just been published which shows how drastic has been the reorganization of trade union personnel during the "purges" since 1936. The survey revealed that 96 per cent of members of union central committees have been replaced, and 71 per cent of factory committees.

Hundreds of the higher personnel have been removed for "wrecking," and their fate is unknown. Thousands of subordinates have been dislodged as the result of elections, admittedly the first approach to genuine elections which occurred in Soviet trade unions for years. Union members, invited to rid themselves of 'bureaucrats,' certainly turned out former officials wholesale.

Figures are cited to show that the reorganization has revived rank-and-file interest in trade unions. Two years ago, in spite of continuous membership campaigns, trade union membership practically stood still. After reorganization, rapid advances in membership were again recorded. By Jan. 1, 1938, membership reached 22,559,400 and 376,000 additional members joined unions in the first three months of 1938.

The Federal Council of Trade Unions, meeting in September, reported decided progress during 1938 in reviving the "primary functions" of unions, which admittedly were ignored under previous leadership. Among the functions listed as "primary" were taking up grievances regarding pay, attention to labor protection and safety measures, and distribution of social service funds.

Reducing Labor Costs

It is now openly admitted that Soviet unions had become chiefly, if not solely, interested in reducing labor costs and increasing production. In other words, they were serving the interests of the State, which in Russia is the only "capitalist," rather than those of workers.

Ruling Communists refused to acknowledge that any conflict in interest could exist under their system between workers and the state corporations. The conspiracy against Stalin, however, convinced the ruling group that concessions should be made to workers, and that these could best be offered through trade unions.

The concessions made by the State were cloaked, in the trade unions as elsewhere, under the guise of "repairing the work of wreckers." The officials, high and low, were thoroughly cleared out. New officials, drawn from the ranks of ordinary workers, were instructed to "draw hundreds of thousands of trade unionists into union activities," and it is now reported that they have done so. As a result, the trade council reported in September, a new spirit of activity and interest exists in the unions. About 2,000,000 workers have sufficiently increased their qualifications in a year to be ranked as "Stakenovists," or super-workers.

Despite this drastic reorganization of Soviet trade unions, the latter still differ sharply from trade unions in western democracies. They have very little to do with fixing wages and hours of work; such questions as piece-rates are settled by government specialists, who represent workers only indirectly. The chief function of Soviet trade unions, now as in the past, is the administration of social insurance funds, which is a very considerable task.

Huge Social Insurance Fund

The social insurance fund this year, assigned to trade unions for distribution, amounted to 6,323,000,000 rubles, approximately 4 per cent of the national income. About one fourth of this amount went to assist working mothers and their children. About one sixth was used to provide free accommodations for "deserving" workers in rest homes and sanitariums. A large part of the funds went for recreation and sports clubs and movements, educational facilities, and the like.

Under the previous administration, it is now admitted, trade union officials—actually government employees — distributed these funds without even pretending to consult rank-and-file union members. During the reorganization, Soviet newspapers were filled with accounts of how trade union officials gave all sorts of privileges to their favorites.

About one year ago a new trade union organization, the social insurance council, was created to assure rank-and-file workers representation in distribution of social insurance funds. More than 500,000 workers now have been elected to such councils, and it is claimed they have an active part in all expenditures. These new councils are supposed to serve as a check upon paid officials, to prevent them from showing favoritism in the distribution of privileges, as admittedly was done under the previous administration.

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OTHER DAYS FOUND ME BUMPING ALONG 'CORDUROY' ROADS OF LOGS.
AT TIMES THE ROADS ENDED COMPLETELY... SO I MADE MY OWN...THROUGH PASTURES AND CORN-FIELDS.
AND SOMETIMES I DROVE RIGHT DOWN CREEK-BEDS!
IN SPITE OF ALL THIS DIFFICULT, LOW-GEAR DRIVING, IT COST ME LESS TO USE ESSOLENE WITH ALL THESE HANDICAPS, THAN TO USE ORDINARY GASOLINE ON THE OPEN ROAD

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Essolene, regular priced gasoline, gives more miles per gallon than even most premium priced fuels and no gasoline at any price gives more. Try one tankful of Essolene and see why Happy Motoring Starts at the Esso Sign.

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Sharing Age-Pension Costs By Government Advocated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—The Federal Government should assume one third of the cost of the national old-age insurance program, now borne solely by employers and employees to relieve the burden on industry and labor, is the indicated opinion of the Social Security Advisory Council.

Members of the Council, which will report its social security survey to the United States Senate, have just revealed here the study of a plan to distribute the cost of the program about equally between worker, employer, and the Government. The council whose purpose is to safeguard all interests affected by the old age law, was said in authoritative quarters to have reached practical agreement on the principle of Federal participation.

It holds that Federal assistance is necessary if the old-age law is to achieve its purpose, since the present setup is said to place too heavy a burden upon the worker. Industry, also, feels the weight of the law, but is able to pass the extra cost on to the consumer in increased prices. Federal participation would force all classes to bear their share of the old-age assistance burden, advocates of change declare

Changes Anticipated

It was indicated, however, that the Council would make no recommendations to Congress until its three-year study was completed in 1942. Council members said Federal participation would require important changes in the pay-roll tax rate, reserve fund, and perhaps in Federal taxes, and that it was vitally important to study probable effects of such changes on the national economy before recommending changes.

Students of Federal participation long have reminded the country that such participation has been accepted in Europe for many years, that President Roosevelt's Committee on Economic Security advocated it as long ago as 1935, although it was eliminated on the recommendation of the Treasury.

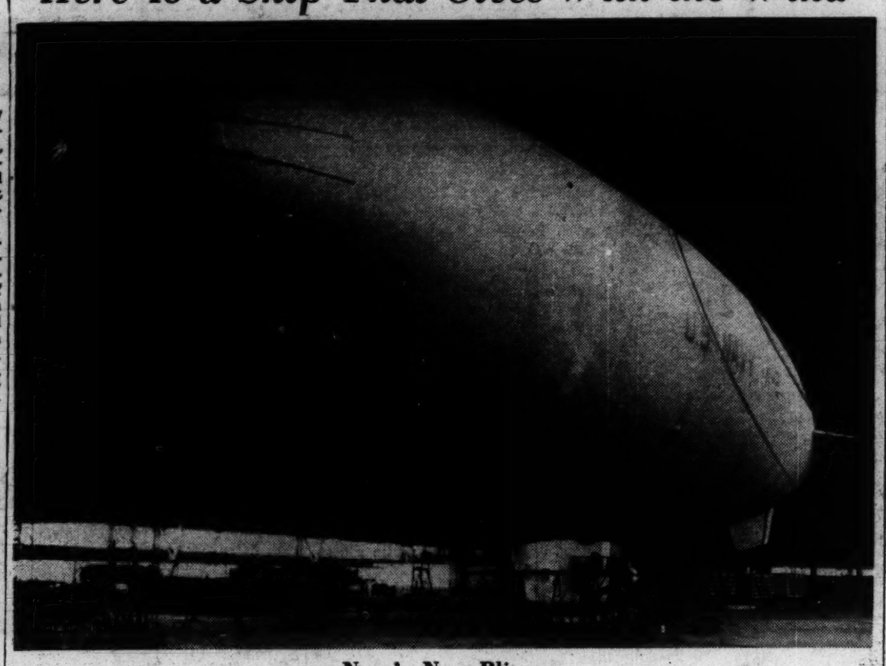
Had Congress accepted the Committee's recommendation, the pay-roll tax on both workers and employers would have started at ½ of 1 per cent and would have risen an equal amount every five years until it was stabilized at 2½ per cent in 20 years. The present rate, however, started at 1 per cent on each group, with yearly increases of ½ of 1 per cent each five years to be finally stabilized at 3 per cent in 1949.

Disagreement on Fund

Council members also report much discussion—and apparently disagreement—on the $47,000,000,000 reserve fund provided for in the act. Many economists advocate a pay-as-you-go policy as a better way of doing business and also as a means of removing a gigantic sum of money from the hands of politicians who might be disposed to dip into it to finance pet projects. It was indicated that no move would be made to stop the accumulation until after the final report in 1942.

Members of the council are Dr. J. Douglas Brown, of Princeton University, Chairman; Gerard Swope, E. R. Stettinius, Jr., M. Albert Linton, Henry Bruere, Paul H. Douglas, Marion Folsom, Walter D. Fuller, Jay Iglauer, Matthew Woll, G. M. Bugniazet, Harvey Fremming, Philip Murray, Lee Pressman, William Haber, Alvin H. Hansen, Theresa McMahon, Gerald Morgan, A. L. Mowbray, T. L. Norton, George L. Stocking, and Edwin E. Witte.

Here Is a Ship That Gives With the Wind



Navy's New Blimp

The K-2 non-rigid type is 246 feet long.

Rockefeller Left Only One Share Of Oil Company Stock

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—John D. Rockefeller, Sr., who passed on in Florida on May 23, 1937, left a net estate of $26,410,837, consisting principally of securities.

The list of assets included a solitary share of stock in the immense oil empire founded by Mr. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil Company of California common.

Another item was 27,733 shares of Mount Powell Mines Company common stock with a par value of $1 and an accompanying notation, "No value."

A transfer tax appraisal filed today listed the gross estate at $26,905,182, of which more than $17,000,000 was in United States Treasury notes.

Virtually the entire estate was left in trust for a granddaughter, Mrs. Margaret Strong de Cuevas; her two children; and the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

It was estimated that the State would collect $4,616,467 in taxes.

Attorneys said the federal tax would run to $12,245,000.

The only other beneficiary was John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who received personal and household effects valued at $33,678.

Had Provided for Other Heirs

The Senior Rockefeller explained in a codicil to his will that he already had made ample provision for his other heirs. In addition, he donated a total of $530,830,000 during his lifetime to philanthropic agencies throughout the world.

Mrs. de Cuevas, wife of a Spanish Marquis, maintains a home at Lakewood, N. J., but the family spends much time abroad.

The appraisal, filed by James J. Fleming, Westchester County estate tax appraiser, listed Mr. Rockefeller's chief asset as securities valued at $26,273,845. There were notes and cash totaling $451,364 and miscellaneous property amounting to $179,973. The latter included a stock exchange seat—which he never used—valued at $93,000.

Deductions included $360,996 for funeral and administration expenses. Lawyers' fees were estimated at $200,000 and the three executors receive fees of $25,000 each. The executors are Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., Thomas M. de Bevoise, an attorney, and Bertram Cutler, a financial adviser to the Rockefeller family.

In a statement accompanying the appraisal Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., listed $187,000 in gifts made by his father in the two years prior to his passing. They included many donations to Republican State and National Committees.

Valuable Personal Effects

Personal effects at Mr. Rockefeller's home at Pocantico Hills, N. Y., were appraised at $17,118.50. In addition he had a half interest in farm machinery there, as well as two horses and other farm equipment totaling $6,022.50.

Two marble busts of Mr. Rockefeller were valued at $7,000 each One was by Paul Manship, the other by Jo Davidson.

An oil painting of Mrs. Rockefeller, Sr., by Mrs. W. D. Murphy was appraised at $350 and a copy of an oil painting of Mr. Rockefeller's mother was valued at $200.

Among the funeral and administration expenses were dismissal allowances to 30 employees, ranging from $61 to $615.

In a statement by Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., it was set forth that to the best of his knowledge his father had "at no time during his life made any transfers or created any trusts in contemplation of death or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after death."

Further the statement pointed out:

"During the course of his life, the decedent was constantly making gifts in cash of an amount of $5,000 or more and gifts in kind to charitable institutions and to individuals and the complete list of all such gifts is voluminous."

Small Rockefeller Tax

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22 (AP)—New York Tax Department officials said today that the State's estimated $4,616,467 tax collection from the estate of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., is "far below" those from the estates of other wealthy residents in the past few years.

One of the largest collections in recent years was $24,231,362 from the estate of Thomas Fortune Ryan, financier. Others included Harry Payne Whitney, $9,516,612; George F. Baker, $11,180,989; Velma D. Woolworth, $5,635,304, and Payne Whitney, $19,919,633.

Wage-Hour Act Test Cases Are Ordered Up for Trial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—Preparation of legal suits against a few key violators of the Wage-Hour Law has been ordered by Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator. The cases will be picked out of some 1,200 complaints of violations received since the law became effective a month ago.

While insisting that the time has come "to think seriously" about enforcing the new floor to wages and ceiling to hours, Mr. Andrews announced procedure indicates that there will be no "cracking down" all along the line comparable to the enforcement campaign launched by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson under the NRA.

Mr. Andrews feels that the law is quite definite as to what are violations, but he promises a fair hearing and a study of their books to employers who contend that they will be forced out of business if they have to meet the new higher pay rolls.

"We will want to learn whether such employers are telling the truth or whether they are just trying to dodge the law," he explained.

Even if an employer proves to the satisfaction of the Wages and Hours Administration that it is economically impossible for him to comply with the law, Mr. Andrews is not sure that he has any authority to allow him an exemption. He isn't sure but that such exemptions would defeat the whole purpose of the law.

One of the first cases to be tried will probably involve the employer who has sought to offset an increase in pay of some workers to meet the 25 cent an hour minimum by a reduction in that of others. Mr. Andrews says in his opinion such action is "most illegal." He feels the intent of the new law is clearly to raise wages and any reduction induced is illegal. Some lawyers, he admitted, hold otherwise.

The most clear-cut case, Mr. Andrews points out, is the employer who makes no effort at all to abide by the law because he is convinced it is unconstitutional.

Special investigators will begin whipping material in shape for the test cases next week. Department of Justce experts will co-operate in preparing the briefs.

Of the 1,200 complaints of violations received thus far, Mr. Andrews estimates that about 25 per cent have merit. The other 75 per cent, he says, relate to conditions not covered by the federal law.

The only complaints he described referred to needle trade sweatshops in New York where employers keep one step ahead of the law, even to the extent of moving equipment overnight.

While the complaints are being translated into legal language, Mr. Andrews himself will be off for an inspection and "get-acquainted" trip across the country. Cities included on his two-week schedule, beginning the day after Thanksgiving include Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Denver, and New York.

Prefabrication Invades the Farm; Steel Houses Replace Old Homestead

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 22 (AP)—Steel went to the farm today when the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company shipped the first of 12 units of prefabricated metal farm buildings to sites selected by the Farm Security Administration in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina.

Each unit includes five buildings—a dwelling, barn, and other farm buildings. The buildings were designed after research and experimental work by engineers of the company and the Farm Security Administration.

The dwelling contains a living room, three bedrooms, and combination kitchen and dining room. Two large closets and a pantry are included and space is available for a bathroom if desired. Approximately six tons of steel are used in the dwelling.

All of the foundation structure the frame, sides, roof, exterior door window trims and fireplace are of steel. Interior floors and doors are of wood. An insulating wall board is used as interior finish for the walls and ceilings. Steel joists support a wooden floor.

The outbuildings are constructed entirely of steel.

Complete prefabrication enables swift erection of the buildings by the simplest expedient of bolting together the panels. This work may be performed by the farmer, or purchaser, with a few helpers.

Both dwelling and outbuildings will be available in several designs and dimensions. If the home owner wishes to add a room, this is done by making the dimensions in multiples of four, such as 8 by 12 feet.

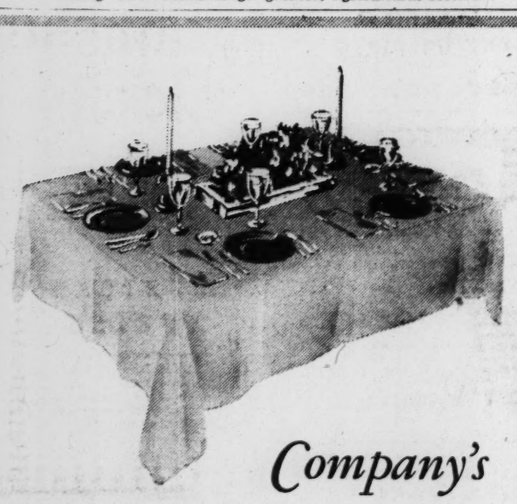
These buildings bring the cost of prefabricated metal construction down to a competing level with buildings of other materials for the first time, company spokesmen said.

The Farm Security Administration estimated an erected five-room dwelling would cost from $1,695 to $1,904. The barns, turned out in two types, would range from $688 to $900; poultry houses from $154 to $167; and smoke houses from $133 to $142.

Waterway Program Urged for Midwest

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Former Gov. Arthur J. Weaver of Nebraska, President of the Mississippi Valley Association, urged adoption Nov. 21 of regional watershed developments for inland waterways, flood control, and soil conservation.

Speaking at the Association's annual convention, he declared a national planning board composed of War Department, Agriculture Department and Interior Department experts should carry out the program. He said such a plan would "place industry by the side of agriculture in the Middle West, and bring prosperity to the Nation's greatest agricultural section."



Company's Coming!

Monitor Advertisers Have Linens Worthy of the Occasion

The Holiday season brings company to the dinner table. It makes the homekeeper look to her supply of table linens—and very likely hope she'll need new ones, so attractive are those on display in the stores that advertise in The Christian Science Monitor.

Stockyards Rush Cattle Through As Truce Nears End

CHICAGO, Nov. 22 (AP)—Working hastily to clear up a two-day accumulation of livestock during a temporary truce in the strike situation which has had the world's greatest stock yards paralyzed since Monday, commission men's handlers and white collar workers today attempted to clear pens of animals bought by packers.

A normal market was in progress, with striking workers agreeing to the weighing of all animals in the yards and those arriving up to 5 p. m., today. Livestock were pushed through the yards to the weighing chutes and routed into packer killing rooms. More than 60,000 head had to be handled to clear the yards.

Livestock traders expected that the market would be tied up again after 5 p. m., with striking handlers attempting to shut off weighing operations. This would have the effect of blocking the normal movement of animals through the yards. However, additional receipts are expected to arrive tomorrow.

The Department of Agriculture forecast approximately 10,000 head would come into the yards tomorrow dispite the fact that commission men were urging producers to hold up shipments pending settlement of the labor dispute.

The C. I. O. unionists, who won collective bargaining rights for approximately 700 handlers in a labor election nine months ago, struck yesterday. They demanded a 40-hour week, with time and a half for overtime, a basic wage of 62½ cents an hour, vacations with pay and a written contract.

The strike was directed at the Stock Yard and Transit Company. Union leaders charged the dispute was a lockout because the company had refused to bargain in good faith. O. T. Henkle, General Manager of the company, denied the contention and said negotiations had proceeded for some time.

Mr. Henkle said the company was not advised of the union's decision to strike, and therefore would await the union's move to reopen negotiations.

The huge packing plants were not seriously affected by the strike. Large supplies are shipped directly from the rural areas to the plants and do not pass through the stockyards. The yards serve as a bargaining place for commission men handling animals not shipped direct.

Spokesmen for packing houses said the strike did not endanger the meat supply. Dressed meat from branch plants in other cities can be diverted into the wholesale trade if the Chicago supply dwindled, they said.

Mr. Henkle said the strike would not interfere with the unloading of animals for the International Livestock Exposition which will open in the International Amphitheater next Saturday.

Hitler

(Continued from Page 1)

longer lays claim to Alsace-Lorraine.

Such promises concerning the provinces which passed from Germany to France after the World War were made by Herr Hitler in speeches during the September crisis.

Emphasis of that attitude was expected to form an essential part of the renunciation-of-war accord which the two powers are known to have been discussing since the Munich conference.

For that reason some persons close to the Government believed today's exchange of pacific assurances between Herr Hitler and the new French Ambassador, Robert Coulondre, at Berchtesgaden, might take the place of the contemplated written accord.

The French Government has been subjected to considerable criticism in Parliamentary quarters over the prospect of a written agreement.

It was known that the French Envoy's speech was approved by the Government before his departure for Germany, and authoritative persons said he was prepared to carry out France's part of an understanding with Herr Hitler.

M. Coulondre's statement that the French and German peoples have found that armed conflict is futile was viewed therefore as particularly important and as corresponding to the proposed renunciation of war.

Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet and German Ambassador Count von Welczeck conferred at length here this morning.

Navy's New Blimp Is Largest Non-Rigid Airship Ever Built

News in Aviation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One fine day about a week hence, the great "orange peel" doors of the Goodyear dock at Akron will open for the first time since the Macon left this building, and the K-2, the Navy's newest and largest non-rigid airship ever built, will be "walked out" of the dock for her first flight.

Goodyear-Zeppelin engineers are already putting the finishing touches to this blimp, which is 246 feet long, has an overall height of 76.5 feet and a capacity of 400,000 cubic feet of helium, which gives it a gross lift of 25,000 pounds. The K-2 is a sister ship to the L-1, a smaller blimp which was launched at Akron last April. Congress in March, 1937, appropriated $275,000 for the construction of the two ships.

Built for coastal patrol flights, the K-2's control cabin contains two bunks, three reclining chairs, a tiny kitchen, and stations for a crew of seven. Its radio equipment consists of a receiver, transmitter, and direction finder. It is powered by two 550-horsepower engines.

Test flights of this ship, resplendent in her Navy colors and silver three-ply rubberized fabric covering, will be carried on with Goodyear pilot, Karl Fickes, at the controls, Navy inspector W. E. Zimmerman, and Dr. Karl Arnstein, designer of the blimp, aboard. After the blimp has met the Naval requirements the ship will be flown to Lakehurst Naval Air Station to be put into patrol and training duty. Lieut. Emmett Sullivan, commander of the Lakehurst station, is already on hand in Akron to oversee the tests.

In his recent book, "What About the Airship?" Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, held to be America's No. 1 dirigible man, describes the role to which ships of the K-2's type could be put:

"The blimp's . . . ability to hover . . . fly safely low and slow . . . its excellent look-out station, fits into the picture if the enemy should plant mines . . . and carry on a piecemeal picking off of our naval and commercial vessels. Heavier-than-air craft . . . move at a . . . speed that interferes with seeing small objects on the surface.

"When the steamship Mohawk sank off the Jersey coast, the K-1, predecessor of the K-2, sent out when the exact location of the sunken steamer was not yet known, spotted the ship at once and cruised low and slowly to mark it for the Coast Guard commander.

"Blimps can not only sight and mark mines and submarines, but have also demonstrated often, under war conditions, that they can destroy them by their own bombs. They can guide and guard mine sweeping groups."

* * *

New Transport Plane

While current progress in transport plane design seems to be centered in four-engined craft, twin-engined ships are also invading the same field as the quadruple-engined plane.

At the Curtiss-Wright plant in St. Louis approximately 900 technical experts, metal workers, machinists and engineers are rapidly completing the two-engined CW-20, claimed to be the largest airplane ever built in St. Louis, and which may become the first civilian substratosphere design to go into active service. Flight tests on this new plane are expected to take place around Feb. 1 at Lambert Field.

The CW-20 will fly at 20,000 feet without discomfort to passengers. A pressure cabin will maintain the interior atmosphere at a pressure equal to 6,500 feet. This will be accomplished by means of supercharging pumps, deodorizers and heaters operating automatically. Cabin sound-proofing is being installed that is claimed will give the ship a "quiet" rating 10 points below current designs.

* * *

Cabot Lectures Printed

In 1935 Dr. Godfrey Lowell Cabot, aviation pioneer in New England, endowed the James Jackson Cabot Professorship of Air Traffic Regulation and Air Transportation at Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., in memory of his son, an officer in the U. S. Flying Service during the World War.

Under his professorship have come John J. Ide, representative in Europe of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, in the 1934-35 term, and Edward Pearson Warner, member of the N. A. C. A. and former Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics, in the 1937-38 term, to lecture on aviation subjects. A lecture of Mr. Ide's and two by Mr. Pearson have been published.

In "Technical Development and its Effect on Air Transportation," the most interesting of the three published lectures, Mr. Warner states that air fares are very largely determined by rail fares. A 25 or even 50 per cent charge above rail rates attracts air patronage, he says, but beyond those levels it falls off sharply.

The five greatest technical developments in the last 20 years, according to Mr. Warner, were increased wing loading of aircraft to increase speed and stability multi-engined planes, the N. A. C. A. engine cowling, improvements in the efficiency of fuel through the establishment of octane ratings, and the development of the monocoque or stressed skin fuselage with its strength inherent in its shape.

Retractible landing gear, wing flaps and controllable pitch propellers, though they seem new because of recent introduction, Mr. Warner declares, were in fact "exhumations from the aeronautical mounds and shellheaps, a taking-up of discards of a much earlier period."

In the last four years, contrary to general impression, there have been few conspicuous innovations in transport design, Mr. Warner says, adding that the tricycle landing gear is the most striking development in this period.

Roosevelt Begins Two-Weeks Rest At Warm Springs

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Nov. 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt, back at his "other home" on Pine Mountain, today mapped plans for a restful two weeks in preparation for the busy Congress days ahead.

Secretary Marvin McIntyre, who accompanied him here with a large working staff from Chattanooga, Tenn., said no business appointments had been made as yet, but this did not mean there would be none.

Regardless of developments, however, the "event" of the President's stay will come Thursday night when he and Mrs. Roosevelt will be hosts at a Thanksgiving turkey dinner to children at the Warm Springs Foundation here.

When the President reached Warm Springs, he got behind the wheel of a small car and drove the nearly two miles to his white cottage overlooking the foundation. Several hundred villagers greeted him at the depot.

Aides said he intended to spend most of his time outdoors, swimming in the Foundation pool, and motoring about the countryside. A visit to his 1,000-acre farm nearby was considered probable.

Mrs. Roosevelt left the Presidential train at Atlanta, Ga., and entrained for Birmingham, Ala., where she is scheduled to speak at the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Cliveden Estate Guarded by Pact Of 'Nonaggression'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Astor Cliveden estate on the Thames-side at Taplow is to remain an open space for all time, following the signing of a no-building pact between the Astors and neighboring estate owners.

The other two estates involved in this "nonaggression" pact are Lord Desborough's Taplow Court, and Dropmore Park, which, it is understood, the Duke and Duchess of Kent are considering buying. The owners of the estates have come to an agreement to keep them open permanently.

Announcement of this agreement followed the conclusion of a South Bucks town planning inquiry. At the same time it was also announced that Eton College has purchased 1,500 acres of Thames-side land near Slough and has also agreed to preserve it from building development.

People of Nome Battle To Save City From Sea

NOME, Alaska (AP)—Volunteers patrolled here Nov. 21 while most of the inhabitants slept after an all-night battle to prevent the Bering Sea from tearing foundations from the entire length of Front Street.

Some of the sea wall in front of the electric light plant was swept away and part of the Lomen Company wharf collapsed into the sea with its burden of coal. The storm, raging for three days, moderated somewhat.

Italy Bans 'Pony' In Study of Latin

ROME, Nov. 21 (AP)—Italy banned as "unfascist" yesterday the use of the "pony" which has helped schoolboys throughout the world to wrestle with the Latin of Caesar's Commentaries and Virgil's Aeneid.

The Ministry of Education instructed school officials to see that the use of such translations of the Latin be eliminated.

"The Fascist style," it said, "requires the accomplishment of a task by perseverance and hard work."

Leopold Godowsky

NEW YORK (AP)—Leopold Godowsky, who passed on here Nov. 20, was a pianist and composer of international fame. A prodigy in youth, at the age of nine he was a touring pianist. He continued his studies, and when he reached maturity he was considered one of the great technicians in piano history. Godowsky's first American tour was made in 1884. His last public concert here was in 1921 but he played in Europe, North Africa and elsewhere subsequently.

For five years, beginning in 1895, he headed the Piano Department of the Chicago Conservatory of Music. Later he was Director of the Imperial Royal Meisterschule for Piano in Vienna, and was a professor of the highest rank in Austria, directly appointed by the Emperor. He devoted almost the entire decade from 1920 to 1930 to composing and published about 400 works for the piano.

South Breaks Cotton's Grip As Mississippi Leads Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss. — Specific increases in farm income are vindicating Mississippi's experiment to abandon cotton as a one-crop system. Fields planted exclusively with cotton grow less familiar as that type of farming gives way to a new precedent being set for southern farmers.

In a comparison with seven typical cotton states, Mississippi farm income for 1937 exceeded its pre-depression high income rate when in 1924, an era of "good times" for cotton farmers, it had the fourth highest income. Today it has plowed the way to third highest income in this group.

Mississippi farm income was above that of Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee in 1924 and below Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. During 1932 it dropped below Tennessee to fifth place and ranked only above Georgia and Alabama, while Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas had higher incomes in the ascending order given. In 1937 Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and Arkansas dropped below Mississippi, leaving only Louisiana and Texas ahead.

This increase in income was despite decline in price of cotton, which brought 30.14 cents during 1924, compared to 9.78 cents during 1937.

Official reports of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics were used by J. C. Holton, State Agriculture Commissioner, in compiling this data.

Replowing of Mississippi proceeded rapidly after 1932 and by 1937 a one-crop system of farming not only had been widely discouraged but its wisdom was being disproved by figures.

Total acreage of principal crops harvested in 1937 was 7,500,000 acres, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, compared with 7,300,000 in 1936 and an average of 7,000,000 acres for the period 1928-32. However, lower prices for many commodities reduced the 1937 farm income below that of 1936, although crop yields and production were above average. Cotton production totaled 2,625,000 bales, 714,000 bales more than was produced in 1936, and the largest crop ever produced in the State.

Gems Sparkle and Voices Glow At Opening of New York Opera

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—Social glitter and glamor worked overtime last night, as some 4,000 patrons flocked to the Metropolitan Opera's 1938 opening to see, be seen and listen. The audience heard a capital performance of Verdi's Otello, with Giovanni Martinelli in the title role, and Lawrence Tibbett as Iago. For the first time, it heard Maria Caniglia, who replaces Gina Cigná on the roster, interpreting the role of Desdemona, whose handkerchief causes so much trouble through four acts. Hers proved to be really fine voice, although at times a little unsteady from the excitement of a debut.

In the Diamond Horseshoe, the opulence was just as grand as in other years. The only drawback was the unseasonably warm weather, which made some of society's more spectacular winter regalia a little uncomfortable.

For the most part, the presentation was familiar, since it was one of last season's successful revivals. There was more applause than usual on an opening night, perhaps because of the popularity of the principals. Mme. Caniglia had her share, as did Ettore Panizza, who conducted. The only department of the organization which did not have a chance to show itself was the new ballet, assembled by Boris Romanoff. This must wait for "Aïda" on Thursday night.

The "standing room only" sign was hung up 10 days ago, and the line of standees started forming at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Long before the curtain went up the queue, eager to pay for standing room, nearly encircled the block.

The company's fifty-fourth season, and Edward Johnson's fourth as Manager, will bring the debuts of 14 singers, including three Americans, all of New York.

Business and Profit Sharing

(Continued from Page 1)

penditures, made over annual depreciation charges.

George Doubleday, Chairman, Ingersoll-Rand Co.—Urged in a letter credit for an interest fund set aside from undistributed profits for plant and equipment improvement, replacements, and expansion.

V. E. Bird, President of the Hartford (Conn.) Electric Light Co.—Indorsed incentive taxation in letter.

Ernst & Ernst, Chicago accounting firm—Also indorsed proposal by mail.

Definition of Terms

The confusion over the meaning of terms was illustrated by Mr. Deupree yesterday, who was doubtful about incentive taxes, but thought profit-sharing might be encouraged by rewarding those companies with minimum labor turnover by proportionately reducing their unemployment insurance charges. Mr. Deupree, incidentally, is a member of Secretary Roper's Business Advisory Council.

And Mr. Folsom approved the Deupree idea, though he had also objected to "incentive taxation." He said this was an insurance premium so that the greater the risk, the greater the premium. Mr. Folsom is a member of the Social Security Advisory Board, working out clarifying amendments to the law.

Back Profit Sharing

Whatever witnesses feel about incentive taxation, they unanimously support profit-sharing schemes. They assert that these:

1. Improve labor-management relations.
2. Reduce labor turnover.
3. Reduce or eliminate strikes.
4. Improve production.
5. Give workers a stake in their work.

Evidence today dealt largely with the particular wage-dividend policies of the Curtis Publishing Company and Westinghouse. Later on George M. Verity, Chairman of the American Rolling Mills, testified. Chairman Herring asked Mr. Fuller if the scheme in the Curtis plant was not "a speed-up system," but witness said he preferred the term "economy sharing" under which workers benefit by increased efficiency.

Sears Roebuck Plan

In concluding testimony yesterday, General Wood explained the plan of his big organization as partly profit-sharing and partly savings. Workers contribute 5 per cent of their wages to a fund to which the company devotes 5 to 7½ per cent of its profits before taxes. Workers are allowed to withdraw their benefits after 10 years.

During 22 years of the fund, 70,000 workers have left it for various reasons (the rate being high because of marriages of female workers) to whom a total of $49,000,000 has been paid. Of this amount, one fifth represents contributions of employees.

Some 38,000 workers now participate in the fund; they have contributed $10,678,000 and the market value of the securities in the fund equals $42,600,000, most of it being Sears, Roebuck stock. General Wood pointed out that the fund represents the largest single interest in the company itself, with 11 per cent of the entire stock.

"This plan has been successful for us, but it is not one that can be recommended for general use," he said. "Profit-sharing cannot be substituted for good wages. It must be supplemental to wages. Naturally, good earnings are necessary. The thing the worker wants today is security in a complex industrial civilization. Therefore, every employer in a position to do so ought to give as much guarantee of security as possible."

Elections Show Unions' Strength In Tacoma Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—"Tacoma is a union town."

This familiar statement has taken on increased meaning since election figures have shown that this city played a large part in the defeat of Initiative 130, intended to place labor unions under stricter State control.

The Iniative lost by nearly 20,000 votes, and of these, more than 14,000 were cast in this county, and of these 14,000, fully three quarters, were cast in Tacoma.

So, the question has been raised, "What is the strength of these labor unions?"

Membership in labor unions here has almost trebled in number since President Roosevelt assumed office in 1933, and today there are approximately 20,000 persons in the city who belong to one or the other of the three labor organizations here—the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the Workers' Alliance.

This is easily an all-time high, exceeding by several thousands the previous peak, during World War days.

The A. F. of L. claims approximately 14,000 of the 20,000 unionists. These include more than 1,000 railroad employees.

The strongest union in the city is the Lumber & Sawmill Workers' union, with more than 4,000 members. Next is the Teamsters' and Chauffeurs' union, with 1,800 members.

Dues of A. F. of L. unions vary radically, running roughly from less than $1 a month to as high as $10.

Many of the unions are "closed." Membership is restricted to a certain number, new members being admitted only as vacancies or additional work justifies.

The A. F. of L. has more than doubled its membership during the last five years, as 42 locals, approximating 8,000 members, have been admitted in that time.

Beginning at zero a few years ago, the C. I. O. now numbers more than 4,500.

The Workers' Alliance, affiliated with neither the A. F. of L. or the C. I. O. is an organization of WPA workers and those on relief. It has about 1,000 members in Tacoma, with 3,000 in Pierce county. Those at work pay 50 cents a month, but the unemployed pay but 15 cents a month.

Labor Secretary Answers Legion In Bridges Case

WASHINGTON (AP)—Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, made public a letter Nov. 19 to Stephen F. Chadwick, National Commander of the American Legion, explaining the attitude of the Labor Department toward the deportation case against Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader.

Mr. Chadwick had sent the Secretary copies of resolutions adopted at the Legion convention in which she was accused of failing to enforce the law, because the Department had not yet deported Mr. Bridges under the Immigration Act of 1918. This stipulates that aliens who are members of an organization "which advocates the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence" must be deported. The Department has received charges that Mr. Bridges was a Communist.

Miss Perkins wrote Mr. Chadwick that "I am in entire agreement with your thoughtful and responsible expression of opinion with regard to prompt, proper enforcement of law by orderly processes."

Then she reiterated the position of the Department—that the proceedings against Mr. Bridges were being held up pending adjudication this winter by the Supreme Court of questions that have arisen regarding interpretations of the 1918 Act.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Labor Department had scheduled a hearing for Mr. Bridges last winter, when the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit ruled in the case of Joseph G. Strecker of Hot Springs, Ark., that membership in the Communist Party was not ground for deportation. Contending that this conflicted with decisions by other circuit courts of appeal, the Department petitioned the Supreme Court to make a final decision.

Farmers Reject Waterway Idea

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 22 (AP)—The New York State Farm Bureau Federation refused support for the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway and reaffirmed its approval of the Rogers-Allen Milk Marketing Law in the final session of its annual convention here Nov. 18. The resolution supporting the St. Lawrence seaway proposal, which was sponsored by the delegation from St. Lawrence County, was turned down 15 to 12, with 25 delegates declining to vote because they professed ignorance of the issues.

Clayton White, of Stow, N. Y., Chairman of the Resolutions Committee introduced the St. Lawrence Resolution, with the explanation that it had been proposed at the lost five conventions and never had reached the floor of the convention "because of its controversial nature." The proposed seaway would provide a deep-water channel outlet from the Great Lakes through the St. Lawrence River, and would include a public power development.

Sherman R. Lewis of Washingtonville, Orange County, declared that a seaway was inevitable and "if we do not go in, Canada and Great Britain would have full control." Harley Stafford of Peru, Clinton County, said that the proposal would bring cheaper freight and electric rates to farmers in northeastern New York. To the farmers of western New York he said, "Whereas you might lose a little, we would gain a lot."

A resolution favoring continuation of the Rogers-Allen Milk Marketing Act in "view of the fact that farmers are successfully banding themselves together in co-operatives to bargain for the sale of their milk through marketing agreements," was adopted without dissent.

Maids in Britain To Discard Caps By Union Decree

LONDON (AP)—The British maid, after three centuries, has won a battle. She has discarded her cap.

The National Union of Domestic Workers has laid down this rule: "The wearing of caps should not be required."

The Union has laid down some other rules too. One is that maids should have contracts. Another is that the contract should state the precise name by which the maid wishes to be addressed.

Regulations of the Union indicate that it is preferable to call the maid "Miss Smith" for instance, rather than merely "Smith."

Limitation of hours, fixed and regular mealtimes and bedroom privacy are other regulations demanded by the Union.

It is further stipulated that girls over 18 must get 18 shillings ($4.32) a week if they "live in," and they must get two weeks' vacation.

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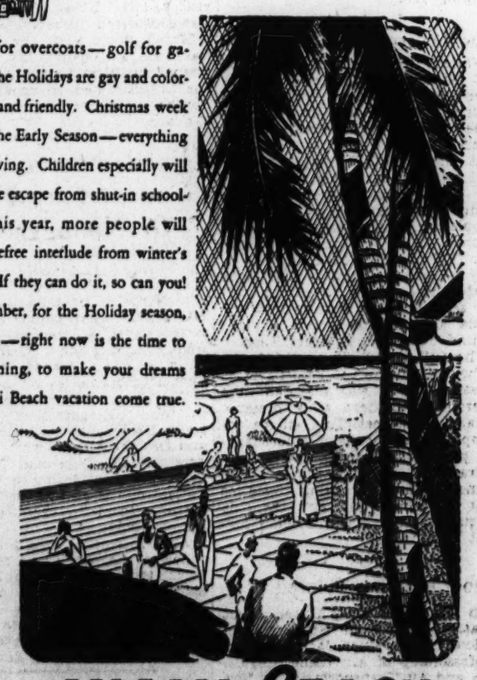

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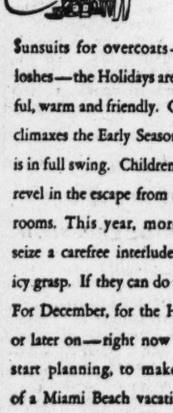

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The Home Forum

The Joy of Being Poor

WILL you believe me when I declare, in all sincerity, I would hate to be rich? Take the matter of traveling, in which, being still young enough, I find much joy. I cover such vast distances that it would require a substantial private income to cover them in anything like decent human comfort. I am poor. I therefore travel on hard third-class wooden benches for long night journeys on slow trains; I therefore wrap myself round in rugs on the steerage decks of tramp steamers among far archipelagos. And, seeing that my chief passion is to learn what manner of men live in strange countries, and to see them set against those landscapes which they mold and which have molded them—I achieve my desire, so far as my faculties permit.

But, if I had the means to travel in luxurious sleepers and padded cabins, I know I would not have the strength of mind to resist them. Who would? Yet much of the zest and glory would be gone out of traveling.

In the Ritz Hotels of all the countries I would eat the same meals, I would meet the same stout gentlemen and the same ladies with platinum bracelets. A huge unbreakable network of touristicity would surround me. I should be photographed on a camel, under the Sphinx, in a colonnade of the Pantheon, on a hand-rail against Niagara. Never again would I share those intimate and peculiar secrets which the lands of my wandering have yielded to me, because I was a poor man amongst their poor men, eating their coarse foods, and singing their songs with them. How could I possibly have bought, for untold thousands, that marvelous journey in the steerage hold of the little Greek tramp-steamer that plies among the Ionian Islanders? Our manners were not choice, perhaps, but how hospitable our hearts were as we pooled our sausages and eggs and risotto and beans! How much more I learned of the essential mainsprings of politics and language and ethics and sociology than all the academies and tourist agencies could teach me! How else could I have met that gaunt Albanian peasant, and the family of singing gypsies, and the small cowed Armenian girl, and the Greek shepherd who was like a hero out of the Iliad?

* * *

No, IT NEEDS no further argument. It is only the poor man who travels. The rich man rotates on his bank balance. The poor man has friends the whole world over. The rich man has no friends at all. If I became rich tomorrow, immediately a cleavage would establish itself between all my friends and me. They would imagine that I imagined—

Oh, it is easy enough to see how embarrassed and difficult and miserable we should all be. As for the friends I made after my enrichment, could I ever be quite certain of the purity of their attitude, however bluff and hearty they seemed? Could they ever be certain that, at moments, I could not suppress my doubts of them?

The whole salt and savor would be gone out of existence. It would be as if there were nothing to eat but chocolate éclairs, for ever and ever. If I now take delight in a few rugs or a few prints that I went far to find, what pleasure would it be to sit back in my armchair and summon by a stroke of the pen all the rugs of Samarkand and all the masterpieces of the world's art dealers! And, in point of fact, supposing I could induce the Louvre to sell me the Venus di Milo and the Dresden gallery to sell me the Sistine Madonna, would I be any the happier for it? For the value of those things lies, not in the tangible marble—or canvas, but in the effect they have upon the spirit. My vision of these things would be so blurred by their nearness, so warped by my pride in the possession of them, that I should end by being the one person in the world to whom they did not belong.

* * *

BUT THINK OF the amount of good (I hear you murmuring) which a rich man can do, the hospitals he can support, the orphanages endow. Oh, but that is to anticipate grossly! For no man knows the sort of person he may become, if great wealth should befall him. There are men who, when they had nothing a year, seemed to live abundantly, even luxuriously; whilst, as soon as they became wealthy, they developed the pinched cheeks and hollow eyes of penury. It is because once they lived in a world of real values, whereas they live now in a world of sheer abstraction and fantasy.

Think, moreover, what a nightmare it might be to know that each hour of the day, each minute of the hour, the little heap of our gold, effortlessly and remorselessly, is piling itself up. Then literally time is money; how shall we keep pace with it, how shall we elude it? (For it is at once the pursued and the pursuer!)

No such problem presents itself to us who are poor. We have the thrill those others do not know, of earning our own hunk of bread. Beyond that all time is ours, to look at the stars in it, to fight the wind in it, to smell the flowers in it. The others have not the leisure for such things.

You may spend a score of years, vainly pursuing the phantom with straining eyes and trembling fingers. Then in a moment, when anything else in the world might have seemed nearer to you, you find you have acquired the secret.

A happiness has possessed itself of you more aerial than air. A moment later you strive with stammering lips to convey the secret. It has fled, even so soon. It has left you desolate.

* * *

IS THERE ANY royal road to happiness? There is not even a goat-track. If you follow the direction your friend took there, it may lead you only into quagmires. One thing only is certain, you do not achieve happiness by achieving wealth. The richest men you know are often wretcheder than the poorest.

No, there is no formula for happiness. There is no star to hitch your wagon on. You can only look back on your own wandering and evoke the images of those wayfarers that seemed most to convince you of their happiness. Can you subject them to some common denominator? Let me look back, then, to the happiest folk I have known.

* * *

ONE DAY, WHEN I was tramping across the Sorrentine mountains in southern Italy, I stumbled on a small cottage on the hillside, smothered in its own vines. It was hot. I was thirsty. He filled a great crystal cruse with spring water for me. He lived alone, except for his memories. He himself had baked the bread and made the goat-cheese we ate, seated upon that terrace, high above the blue Salerno waters. His face was wrinkled like a sun-scorched leaf, his eyes were as happy as a small child's.

Once I caught a glimpse of a celebrated writer. No one has written more exquisitely than he—of the climbing of mountains. I saw him tackling a nasty traverse on a Swiss mountain. His face looked green and twisted. He did not look happy, *but he was*; or did the real happiness come only when he was writing about mountain-climbing? No, I know from my own experience that you can be physically in a state of unspeakable misery and yet be spiritually exalted heavens-high. As I was myself when I clanked in heavy boots and a rucksack, half-way across the mountains of the Peloponnese in a single day of nineteen hours.

The happiest folk I have known—the peasant, the writer— No, I am not ingenious enough to find a common denominator for them. But there is no millionaire among them. No, I will not be rich. I will not forswear the dwindling chances of felicity.

LOUIS GOLDING

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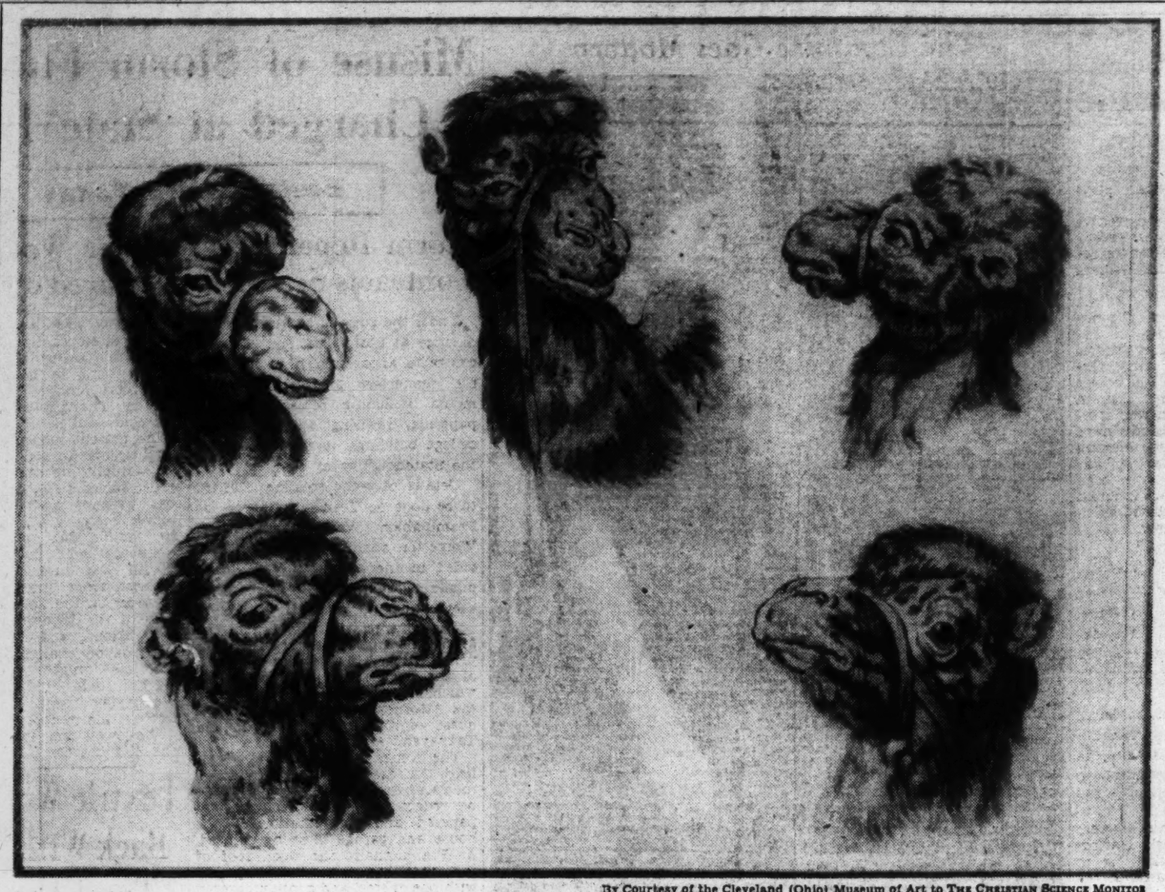
Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.



By Courtesy of the Cleveland (Ohio) Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STUDIES OF CAMELS' HEADS: *Drawings by Giovanni Benedetto Castiglioni*

GIOVANNI BENEDETTO CASTIGLIONI, an Italian artist of the seventeenth century, is best known for his "cabinet" pictures. This study of camels' heads was probably made in preparation for animal figures introduced in one of the landscape themes. From preliminary drawings such as these, we are able to follow the artist's procedure, backstage, as he calculates the posing and attitude of figures in his picture. Whatever minor changes he chooses to make, he never loses the peculiarly camel-like character of his model.

This drawing comes from the notable collection of drawings belonging to a Londoner, Sir Robert Witt.

Mukden Belle

THROUGH the old walled city
The worn *droshky* rattles—
Drawn by a white Manchu pony,
To the flickering sound of its chimes.
From the shabby seat
A young girl leans
In a robe of mauve silk,
With a jade hairpin
And slippers of blue satin—
Hiding the bright black darts of her eyes
Behind the modest rhythm
Of a petal-white fan.

M. M. M.

Eskimo Games By Moonlight

ONE November morning when we rang the school bell, our pupils came trailing in with none of the usual eager rush. Dull-eyed they slumped in their seats, and soon, in the heat of the room, began to nod and yawn prodigiously. From Mabel Adreenyah, daughter of Segevan, I drew the explanation: not a pupil had been to bed all night. The entire time had been spent playing "foot-ball" in the tundra moonlight—kicking the sealskin ball stuffed with reindeer hair, running after it, falling over one another in chaotic pursuit. Only the ringing of the school bell had called them from their play.

It was the first full moon since the sun had disappeared. Moonlight washed ice and snow with a dazzling brilliance. Day and night were reversed now—moonlight nights brighter than twilight days. For a long while before the sun's final departure we had barely glimpsed it at noon, rising, describing a brief arc above the northern horizon, then gone again leaving only a red glow along the skyline—a glow which moved southward slowly before it faded. And then, on the nineteenth of November, the sun did not rise at all, not even a golden rim above the flat horizon line, nothing but a crimson flush in the southern sky. A curious empty feeling it gave to realise that for two full months we would not see a ray of sunlight.

But now the moon had come. No wonder . . . our pupils had spent the whole night romping in its luminous whiteness. But we stifled a surge of understanding. This could not be allowed. School must go on—and how teach pupils heavy-eyed and half-asleep? We forbade a repetition of such undisciplined behaviour. What were their parents thinking of to allow it, we demanded—and learned that their parents had been tumbling head-over-heels with them.

"Him sleep igloo now," Robert Ikok grinned, referring to James Angashuk, his father. "Plenty tired."

The following Sunday we took the parents to task for not putting their children to bed at a seemly hour of the evening, in order that they might be alert for school. They shrugged and reminded us that they had no clocks. Only one solution for the dilemma presented itself; we would ring a nine o'clock curfew, signal for all pupils to retire to their igloos and crawl into their own heap of furs. . . .

We decided to abandon the curfew in favour of some more efficacious measure. If our pupils must romp half the night across the tundra under the northern lights, we would play with them; bringing their games to an end at a reasonable hour.

Night after night we played in the snow before the schoolhouse: . . . Men, women and children, regardless of age or condition, joined in the games. Grey-haired grandparents played with as great zest as did the school-children.

I withdrew sometimes for a little while to watch and listen to their spontaneous merriment, glad that a people perpetually faced by so grim a struggle for existence could find such ready escape in play. Often it was with real reluctance that we gave the signal for the games to end, reminding them that tomorrow was another day of school.—From "Daylight Moon," by ELIZABETH CHABOT FORREST. (New York: Stokes.)

"Que tous remercient Dieu"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS l'Hymnaire de la Science Chrétienne, le numéro 199 est la traduction anglaise d'un cantique souvent chanté en Allemagne aux jours de grande fête. Ce cantique bien connu remonte à l'époque mouvementée qui suivit la Réformation; il débute par la ligne suivante: "Que tous remercient Dieu." Elle offre une excellente base pour le bon vouloir international, cette expression de gratitude envers la Dispensateur de tous les biens!

Les pionniers de la Nouvelle-Angleterre, pleins de reconnaissance pour la liberté et la protection dont ils jouissaient dans leur patrie d'adoption, consacraient certains jours à la prière et aux actions de grâces. Finalement on en vint à observer chaque année aux États-Unis un jour des Actions de grâces fixé par une proclamation présidentielle et dédié à la reconnaissance. Le peuple américain célèbre cette fête, à laquelle s'associent une foule de personnes venues de l'étranger pour vivre aux États-Unis. Le *Livret Trimestriel de la Science Chrétienne* contient une Leçon-Sermon préparée pour ce jour-là; et dans les régions les plus diverses, nombreux sont les disciples qui se réunissent pour célébrer le culte. Dans cette coutume, chacun peut trouver l'occasion d'acquérir un concept plus spirituel de la gratitude, apprenant à l'exprimer mieux qu'autrefois par la bienfaisance.

Un missionnaire a fait la remarque que certaines tribus sauvages n'avaient dans leur langue aucune expression qui corresponde au mot "merci." Comme l'idée spirituelle de la gratitude leur était étrangère, ces hommes n'avaient point de terme pour l'exprimer, bien qu'ils acceptassent volontiers tout ce qu'on leur donnait.

La gratitude est une qualité spirituelle active que manifeste toujours l'homme spirituel. Reconnaissant la bonté de Dieu, elle s'exprime par l'amour et l'humilité. Elle augmente à mesure que nous arrivons à mieux comprendre l'amour de Dieu et la nature de l'homme, reflet de Dieu. Il est probable qu'on commencera par être reconnaissant du bien dont on jouit soi-même, et que par la suite on se réjouira de ce que d'autres ont du bonheur. On peut en outre apprendre à être reconnaissant de l'éternelle présence du bien, alors même qu'on endure une épreuve qui semble nier la totalité divine. Cette gratitude est celle dont témoigna le Christ Jésus lorsqu'au tombeau de Lazare, il prononça ces paroles (Jean 11:41, 42): "Père, je te rends grâces de ce que tu m'as exaucé!... Je savais bien que tu m'exauces toujours." Le Maître reconnut avec gratitude l'omniprésence et l'omnipotence de la Vie, qui pourtant semblait absente; il put ainsi vaincre la mort ou la tombe, et Lazare "sortit."

Pour bien des chercheurs, l'étude de la Science Chrétienne a révélé le vrai sens de la gratitude, et beaucoup ont été guéris lorsqu'ils ont appris à se montrer reconnaissants. A la page 3 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy écrit: "Nous implorons un pardon immérité et un épanchement généreux de bienfaits. Sommes-nous réellement reconnaissants pour le bien déjà reçu?" Si nous examinons nos prières, nous constaterons maintes fois qu'elles ont trait à nous-mêmes, que nous recherchons le pardon, l'allégement d'un fardeau, l'obtention d'une chose qui paraît nous manquer; mais nous devrions parfois nous poser cette question scrutatrice: "Sommes-nous réellement reconnaissants pour le bien déjà reçu?"

Si dans les détails de la vie journalière, on inculque aux enfants l'habitude de remercier, ceci développera chez eux la reconnaissance qui enrichira leur vie, et leur pensée s'élèvera naturellement vers Dieu, source divine de tous les biens. Une fillette à laquelle on avait appris cela fut traitée en Science Chrétienne et guérie d'un certain mal. Le lendemain, se trouvant beaucoup mieux, elle s'écria: "Maintenant je voudrais écrire une lettre au bon Dieu pour Lui dire merci!" Quelle reconnaissance dans ce petit cœur! Si nous, les aînés, nous nous souvenions toujours d'être reconnaissants, le désert ne fleurirait-il pas comme la rose?

La gratitude reflète l'Amour divin. Elle exclut la haine ou les pensées de ressentiment. Quand l'amour remplit de gratitude le cœur humain, l'amertume n'y peut tenir aucune place. Par la gratitude, on reconnaît la bonté toujours présente, de sorte que le cœur se tourne vers Dieu. Reconnaître Dieu comme source du bien, impartiale, universelle, amène dans notre vie la manifestation du bien sous la forme qui répond le mieux aux nécessités présentes.

Le prophète Malachie rapporte cette exhortation divine, accompagnée d'une promesse (Malachie 3:10): "Apportez toutes les dîmes au trésor du temple. Qu'il y ait des vivres dans ma maison: mettez-moi ainsi à l'épreuve, dit l'Éternel des armées; vous verrez si je ne vous ouvre pas les écluses des cieux et si je ne répands pas sur vous la bénédiction sans mesure!" Rendre à Dieu, le Dispensateur de tous les biens, nos dîmes de gratitude, ouvre certainement "les écluses des cieux" d'où le bien se répand à flots; aussi le cœur reconnaissant ne peut-il jamais avoir l'impression qu'il est réduit à la misère.

Reconnaissons avec gratitude que Dieu, le divin Entendement, la Vie, la Vérité, l'Amour, procure à Ses enfants tous les biens véritables; ceci nous ouvrira des portes qui semblaient condamnées et révélera les infinies ressources de l'Esprit. Puissions-nous être si sûrs de ces faits spirituels concernant Dieu et l'homme, qu'aucun indice matériel n'ébranlera notre foi ou ne nous fera négliger la reconnaissance. Ainsi d'année en année, le jour des Actions de grâces nous permettra d'exprimer à nouveau notre reconnaissance pour la compréhension de Dieu qui guérit les malades ou les affligés, relève les victimes de la lassitude ou du découragement et détruit les mauvaises croyances chez les chercheurs sincères de la Vérité.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Up a Kentucky Mountain

THE following morning I climbed a mountain which commands that valley. "Go through the gate, and through that house up yander, and keep a goin'," was the direction given by a creek dweller, who explained that the path was a sort of public way. I had gone around a barn when I was told to go through it, and expected to go around the house; but I found it planted squarely across the path with a precipice on either side. When I knocked, a young woman came to the door.

"Can I go through your house?" I asked. "It seems the only way up the mountain."

"Sure you can," she said, as if used to the request.

Across a rag carpet in the sitting room, between a cottage organ and a sewing machine, through the kitchen and out the back door, I followed the mountain trail.

By and by it entered a slanting cornfield and I was in what the South—and Wordsworth—calls a cove, one of those pockets of high, fertile land which lie in folds of the hills just below summits fit only for pasture.

Beyond the cornfield and a bit of woodland, the crags rose straight in air, like some stone fortification of old time—or like houses I had seen in our Southwest. Pueblo Indians enter these from the roof by outside ladders which might be the trunks of small trees, the branch-stubs still upon them. Like them, I leaned the trunk of a dead cedar against the mountain wall, and, up it as up a ladder, passed to the top.

Huckleberries and teaberries grew there, and a pair of scarlet tanagers won my gaze from the swimming blue prospects which the crags unfolded. . . .

I went down the mountain and set out for a place where I could take a waiting train to Cincinnati. As I neared it, I gave people whom I met a Kentucky greeting, which was not returned.

Then I was aware of myself. These were train folk of my own kind. I had come out of a land of creek roads, cabins and friendly speech, and was back in civilization.—From "Bubbling Waters," by CLARK B. FIRESTONE. (New York: McBride.)

"Now thank we all our God"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE Christian Science Hymnal (No. 199) is an English translation of the German hymn "Nun Danket," which is often used at national festivals in Germany. This well-known hymn was written not long after the early stirring days of the Reformation, and commences, "Now thank we all our God." What a wonderful basis for international good will is such an expression of gratitude to the Giver of all good!

The pioneers of New England, grateful for freedom and protection in their new homeland, observed days of prayer and thanksgiving to God. Eventually, by Presidential proclamation, an annual Thanksgiving Day came to be regularly observed in the United States as a memorial of gratitude. And its people, including those from many other lands, observe this day. Through the Lesson-Sermon in the *Christian Science Quarterly*, prepared for this occasion, many people in many lands observe this day together. Thus its observance can become to everyone an occasion for gaining a more spiritual concept of gratitude, and of learning new ways to express it.

A missionary relates of certain savage tribes that there was no equivalent in their language for the English word "thanks." Being unawakened to the spiritual idea of gratitude, they had not formulated a word to express it, although they accepted freely everything that was given to them.

Gratitude is an active spiritual quality, which is always expressed by spiritual man. It is the recognition of the goodness of God, and is expressed in love and humility. It increases as one gains more understanding of the love of God, and of man, who is the reflection of God. It may begin with gratitude for the good in one's own experience, and expand into gratitude for the good enjoyed by others. One may also learn to be grateful for the ever-presence of good even while passing through an experience which seems to deny God's allness. To such gratitude Christ Jesus bore witness at the tomb of Lazarus when he said (John 11:41, 42): "Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me. And I knew that thou hearest me always." His recognition of and gratitude for the omnipresence and omnipotence of Life, although he was confronted by its seeming absence, overcame death and the grave, and Lazarus "came forth."

The study of Christian Science has revealed to many the true meaning of gratitude, and in learning to be grateful many have found healing. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 3): "We plead for unmerited pardon and for a liberal outpouring of benefactions. Are we really grateful for the good already received?" If we examine our prayers we often find that they are for ourselves, for pardon, or the lifting of a burden, or the supplying of a need; and it is good to ask ourselves the searching question, "Are we really grateful for the good already received?"

When children are taught to express their thanks in the little details of their everyday life, they are being helped to develop the gratitude whereby their lives will be enriched, and their thought lifted to appreciate God, the divine source of all good. A little child who had been thus taught, was one day healed of a certain disorder through Christian Science treatment. The next morning, when she found she was better, she said, "I would like to write a letter to God today and say 'Thank you!'" Dear grateful heart! Did we older children always remember to be grateful, how the desert would blossom like the rose!

Gratitude reflects divine Love. When one is grateful, one cannot be hateful or hold any thought of resentment. When love fills the heart with gratitude, there is no room for bitterness. Gratitude is an acknowledgment of ever-present goodness, and therefore lifts the heart Godward. The acknowledgment of God as the universal and impartial source of all good brings the manifestation of good into one's experience in whatever form it is most needed.

The prophet Malachi voiced the divine admonition and promise (Malachi 3:10): "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it." Our tithes of gratitude rendered unto God, the Giver of all good, certainly open wide "the windows of heaven," whence pour forth such an abundance of good that a grateful heart can never feel poverty-stricken.

Gratefully acknowledging that God, divine Mind, divine Life, Truth, and Love, supplies all good to His children, opens closed doors and reveals the unlimited resources of Spirit. May we be so certain of these spiritual facts concerning God and man, that no material evidence can shake our faith or make us forget to be grateful. So will each Thanksgiving Day be to us a season of renewed gratitude for the understanding of God which heals the sick and the sorrowing, uplifts the weary and discouraged, and destroys the sinful beliefs of all who seek Truth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

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Defiance

I SAW great trees
Glowing with tinted treasure:
Arms jeweled with autumn leaves
And the gold of the late year's sun
Hung like an aureole around them.
The wind rushed by
And took its toll of beauty.
But still the trees held, trembling,
Bits of bronze and gold
Proudly against blue sky.
Defiance!

PATIENCE MARSHALL LEAVER

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1938

Bank Insurance Group Attacks Limitation Plan

Opposition to $3,000 limit asked by private firms likely to reach climax at Tuesday hearing.

Proposed limitation of savings bank life insurance to $3,000 on any one life will encounter sharp opposition next Tuesday, when labor leaders, bankers, and numerous employers appear before the Special Commission to Study Savings Bank Life Insurance at 10:30 a. m., at a public hearing set aside for limitation opposition.

Private insurance companies, which for years have sought to curtail savings bank life insurance as unfair competition," were given their day yesterday at the State House. Contrary to other years since the establishment of the debated system in 1907 through efforts of Louis S. Brandeis, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, little bitterness was exhibited. Company representatives and one savings bank spokesman sought to avoid personalities and rely on facts to win their case.

The present limit on savings bank insurance is $25,000 on any one life, having been increased $1,000 recently when the number of issuing banks increased from 24 to 26. The limit in any one bank is $1,000.

Banks Begin Reply

Following the proponents' case as presented by Merle Summers, representing the Massachusetts Life Underwriters Associatioo, Floyd E. De Groat, President of the Association, and Gerald J. Connor, President of the Boston Industrial Insurance Agents Union, James B. Brown, representing savings banks issuing insurance, opened the opposition presentation.

"The proponents," he charged, "are asking this Commission to recommend to the Legislature that the latter say to the people wanting more than $3,000 worth of insurance that they are to be prevented from buying more than $3,000 from the savings banks in order that private companies may sell it to them at a higher price."

While Mr. Brown said he could see the side of the insurance companies and the agents, he insisted that savings bank insurance was a major economic factor in Massachusetts of benefit to a large number of persons.

Increased Cost Cited

He pointed out that if a $3,000 limit had been established 10 years ago, those persons now carrying more than that proposed limit in the savings banks would have had to pay approximately $1,333,000 more to the companies for the insurance than they have paid.

If the Legislature is to establish a limit on savings bank life insurance, it should first investigate rates of private companies, Mr. Brown declared.

He told the Commission "the cost of acquiring and servicing private life insurance is a matter of grave concern to leading economists, professors, students of insurance, and the companies themselves. Questioning the cost of private insurance, therefore, is not unjustifiable."

Answering the company contention that it was not intended originally that savings bank insurance should be made available to persons other than those in the low-income classes, Mr. Brown said the original legislation is evidence of intent, pointing out that under it persons would have been able eventually to purchase $94,500 worth of savings bank insurance.

Thanksgiving Service To Go on Short Wave

Thanksgiving services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be radiocast over short wave station W1XAL on Thursday, Nov. 24, on its frequency of 11.79 megacycles.

The chimes of The Mother Church, preceding the service, will go on the air at 10:15 a. m., eastern standard time, followed by the service which will be transmitted up to but not including the testimonials period just before the final hymn. The Thanksgiving service may be heard by short wave listeners living within a ten-mile radius of the transmitter in Boston or by listeners living more than 300 miles from Boston.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Cloudy and colder, with light rain possibly changing to snow flurries late tonight and Wednesday; much colder Wednesday and Wednesday night; temperatures in the middle 20's by Thursday morning; moderate to fresh south and southwest winds, shifting to northwest late tonight and increasing

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; probably light rain, changing to snow flurries; colder tonight, much colder Wednesday and Wednesday night.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy, probably light rain tonight and Wednesday, changing to snow flurries in west and north portions; colder late tonight; much colder Wednesday and Wednesday night.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; probably light rain on the coast and light rain, changing to snow flurries in the interior; much colder Wednesday and Wednesday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong south to southwest winds, shifting to northwest late tonight; weather overcast tonight and Wednesday with intermittent light rain.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	43	41	Minneapolis	40	40
Bermuda	70	68	New Orleans	62	60
Chicago	32	32	New York	50	46
Denver	16	16	Norfolk	58	52
Helena	16	12	Philadelphia	48	42
Kansas City	30	30	St. Louis	30	30
Los Angeles	62	62	San Francisco	60	60
Miami	68	68	Washington	50	46

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 22.
B—Minimum, November 21.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:40 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Wednesday, 11:48 p. m., height 10.3 feet.

Light all vehicles by 4:47 p. m.

History Study at Harvard Shifts From Duty to Pastime

The Week at Harvard

A year and a half ago, American history was just another textbook subject to Harvard students; now, thanks to the extensive progress of the University's plan for extra-curricular work in that field, and the increasing discussion outlets for both freshmen and upper classmen, the study of American history and civilization is rapidly coming into its own as a favorite student activity.

The new development is an outgrowth of success last year with the experimental appointment of a special adviser in American history for the freshman class, which lives as a unit in the Yard. Through informal meetings, discussion and luncheon groups, individual advice in reading, and other means, a group of about 50 first-year men became interested in the outside study.

The general purpose of the program, besides promoting interest in American history, is to counteract the idea that the only road to knowledge lies through formal courses Individuals are encouraged to continue their education informally through disciplined reading. The program has been extended to the general public through publication of a free reading list, public lectures, and radiocasts.

Counselors Assigned

This year a group of seven Fellows in American History was appointed, each of them assigned to one of the upper-class houses. It is their office to act as unofficial tutors for all students interested in the informal work. One of these counselors is Granville Hicks, author and critic, whose appointment by Dr. Conant last spring caused controversy among anti-radical organizations.

Typical of the kind of thing being attempted is the program for freshmen, which already has enrolled about 80 students this fall. The freshman counselor, Dr. Daniel Aaron, holds one dinner and two lunches a week for students who want to discuss American history One afternoon a week is set aside for conference hours with individual students. One evening a week some prominent scholar or outside worker in a field connected with the subject is invited to address the group. Thus far the speakers have included Archibald MacLeish, poet; Edwin A. Leahy, Chicago labor reporter now studying at Harvard on a Nieman Fellowship; and Prof. Howard M. Jones, who spoke on the genesis of American literature.

Drama Program

Besides holding meetings and forming groups, counsellors are participating in the new program of interhouse debating, assisting in selection of timely subjects, in preparatory research, and occasionally in the speaking.

Plans are now under consideration for development of a drama program for men interested in acting. One result may be the production of scenes from early American plays and parodies.

Each fall voluntary competitive examinations are held to test reading done by students. Winners receive prizes known as the William H. Bliss Awards.

Besides the student portion of the American history program, the objective ideal of stimulating this informal study among the general public and graduates is going forward rapidly. Nearly 75,000 copies of the original "Reading List in American History," which was compiled in 1937 to start the study, have been distributed to Harvard alumni, the public, and students. In addition, public lectures have been arranged, some of which are followed by discussion, and many of which are radiocast over short wave.

Favor to Harlow

As William Beehler '39, of Baltimore, Md., idly studied the cover of a nationally-known magazine, he noticed the football gridiron depicted thereon displayed only 95 yards, instead of the customary 100 yards.

Mr. Beehler wrote a biting letter addressed to Benjamin Franklin, the only editor of the magazine he could remember, demanding to know the reason for shortening the field.

Mr. Beehler received his answer: "Dear Sir: Fact is, Dick Harlow (the Harvard coach) asked us to shorten the field to 95 yards in the hope that his men could get somewhere against Yale at that length. Sincerely, the Editors."

Dedham Traffic Rule Abrogated

Dedham's attempt to prevent heavy trucks from thundering along a short cut through its residential district, making it hazardous—according to property owners—for children to play, and difficult for anyone to obtain sleep at night, was frustrated today. Edgar F. Copell, Traffic Engineer for the State Public Works Department, ordered Dedham police to remove newly erected signs prohibiting trucking on Washington Street and keeping the heavy, fast-moving vehicles to the main highway of Route 1.

Mr. Copell acted on a protest from the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts. The club complained that the action of Dedham officials was in restraint of interstate commerce, since many of the big trucks which are in the habit of cutting through to save a curve on the broad concrete road are engaged in interstate commerce. The regulations seeking to prevent Washington Street from becoming a section of an express interstate highway freight system cannot legally be enforced, he declared.

Aiken Shapes Budget Plans, Weighs State Appointments

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 22—With the opening of the biennial session of Vermont General Assembly only about six weeks away, Gov. George D. Aiken turned his attention this week to intensive work on the State budget and preparation of his message to the Legislature. Looming also are two important appointments, one a superior judgeship that must be filled and the other a successor to Samuel Blackmer, of Bennington, as Executive Clerk.

With recommendations from Department heads proposing increases of more than $300,000 annually in departmental expenses and in view of the Governor's well known propensity for keeping expenditures to a low level, he will be faced with a considerable problem to reconcile the two.

Another appointment which the Governor may make later is that of a Commissioner of Finance. Governor Aiken dispensed with such an official during his first term, taking over the duties himself, as an economy measure. He is noncommittal about filling the post for his second term, but those close to the Governor say, that if he could "find the right man" he would not again leave the office vacant.

The change in system was first officially recommended in a report of a special commission on finance, appointed in 1937 by former Gov. Charles M. Smith. Under the new system, monthly reports will be issued, from which non-cash items such as inter-departmental transfers and similar confusing figures will be eliminated.

Records are being started as of last July 1, the beginning of the current fiscal year. These are expected to provide additional information for the General Assembly in January. The new system will meet the recommendations of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association, whose standard classification of accounts was recently adopted by the Bureau of Census.

Log Rule

Vermont log rule must be observed by a corporation set up by the Federal Government to buy logs in Vermont, according to a written opinion submitted to State Forester Perry H. Merrill by Attorney General Lawrence C. Jones. Merrill said he understood the corporation was planning to use an international log rule.

Thanksgiving Plans

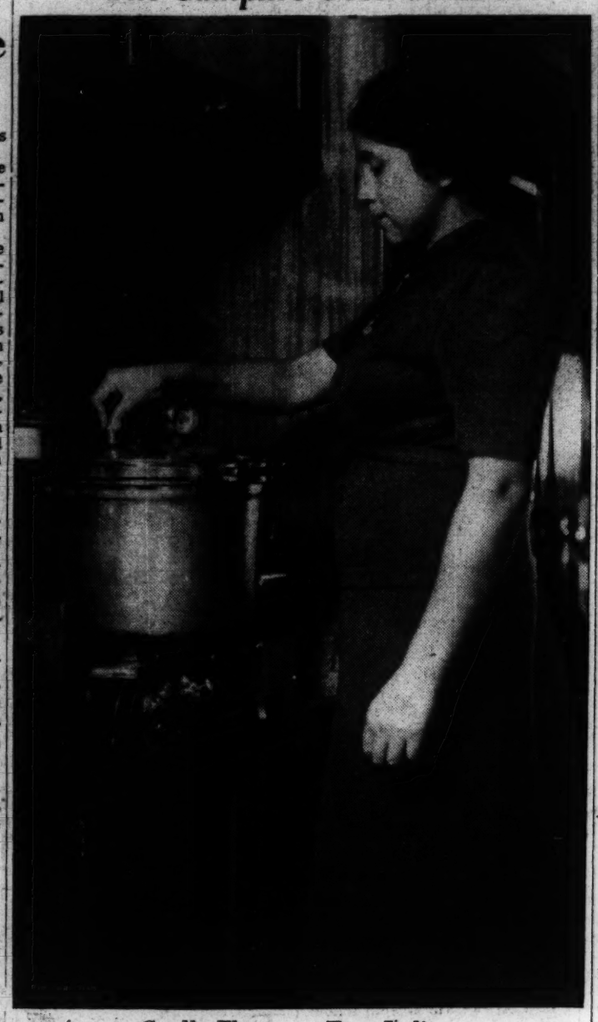
Inmates of Vermont institutions will share with more fortunate citizens in the State-wide celebration of Thanksgiving Day, according to an announcement by the Public Welfare Department.

Roast turkey, chicken cooked in a variety of styles, and roast duck are all included on the menus of the seven State institutions. Besides looking after the gastronomical welfare of the hundreds of inmates, who will not be able to spend the day with relatives and friends, most of the institutions have arranged special recreational programs or ceremonies appropriate to the day. Chapel service will be held Thanksgiving Eve at the Riverside Reformatory in Rutland. Inmates will go to a movie on the holiday and participate in a harvest songfest at night. A prize is being offered for the best paper on the subject, "What Have We to Be Thankful For."

Bookkeeping Changes

Establishment of a new double-entry bookkeeping system in the office of the State Treasurer, was announced this week by Governor Aiken. The change is one that has long been recommended by many State agencies both civil and official and is expected to make more easily available information regarding the State's financial condition.

The Campfire Goes Modern



Cradle Flower, a Taos Indian

Her camp-fire is a pressure cooker and gasoline stove in her portable wigwam, a modern trailer.

Travois and Tepee Become One In Indian Travelers Trailer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, Mass., Nov. 22—Cradle Flower, a Taos Indian who has already told the tale of her people's arts and crafts as she traveled through 39 States, has been stopping at "Pop's Place"—a Concord trailer camp

The smell of stewing venison has drifted from the campfire within her portable wigwam—a modern trailer—but, traced to its source, it was found that the odor did not emanate from a sturdy pot over glowing coals. Instead of crouching above the embers, Cradle Flower stood erect before the last word in pressure cookers, efficiently heated by a softly hissing gasoline burner.

The step and other fixings popular in New Mexico pueblos were served though, in home-made pottery dishes, glazed green and orange From the windowsill figures of a horse, cat, and wild boar—also made by the Indian traveler herself, surveyed the appetizing viands on the table. Navajo designs brightened seat-covers and curtains, too.

Here and there were examples of the work of an uncle who is a silversmith back in New Mexico—where he is instructing a group of boys in his ancient craft.

In her recent travels the nature-loving Cradle Flower was most impressed by the du Pont Gardens at Longwood, near Kennett Square, Pa.

"They were the most beautiful gardens I have ever seen," she said, "and in the great glass-houses the music of the electric organ lent added attraction to the tropical plants and the white tiger lillies with their red dots and their compelling fragrance.

She seemed as pleased to tell visitors about the varied delights of these Longwood Gardens as she was to describe the life of her own people.

There is nothing formal about Cradle Flower's tour of the country—no lectures or demonstrations, and no schedule planned ahead. She is simply out to enjoy the rest of the United States herself—and to tell anyone who cares to ask her all about Taos traditions, culture and life.

Clubs Protest License Fee Rise; Drop in Drinking

Representatives of exclusive clubs, such as the Harvard and Chilton clubs, told the Boston Licensing Board yesterday that if their liquor license fees are increased the clubs will be forced out of business. The speakers asserted that there is less drinking in Boston at the present than a few years ago.

The hearing was held by the Licensing Board on the proposal to increase the liquor license fee of these clubs from $600 to $1,200 annually.

In an effort to show cause why these new rates should not be established, representatives of 45 clubs appeared before the board and asserted that the increase would put the clubs "in the red."

Miss Alice Movis, representing the Chilton Club, told the board that her organization had a liquor license merely "for convenience" and that the club has only a small liquor trade.

Thomas P. Jones testified that drinking at the Harvard Club is so limited that the club cannot afford an increase in its liquor license.

Charles P. Curtis, counsel for the Somerset Club, suggested to the board that a differentiation be made between the "legitimate" clubs and the "commercial" clubs and that the latter is more in a position to pay increased fees than the former. He said that if the board could recognize this difference that an increase in club rates would be more nearly justified.

Fred E. Mann of the Boston City Club likewise stated that liquor is served at his club more for convenience than for commercial purposes.

Misuse of Storm Funds Charged at State House

Boston News Today

Storm Repairs Contracts Scanned

Under the guise of repairing storm damage at State Teachers' College, contracts apparently have been let for numerous physical improvements, including replastering, repapering, rewiring and repainting college buildings, it was charged at the Statehouse today.

Details of work totaling $293,160 to be done on Teachers' Colleges at Framingham, Westfield, Fitchburg, Worcester, and Bridgewater, as provided in the contracts, were made public by officials who asked that their names not be used.

The contracts were let under the $19,500,000 hurricane repair appropriation voted by the special session of the Legislature last month and which is now under investigation by the Attorney-General's office at request of the State Federation of Taxpayers' Associations.

The contract for repair at Westfield, for example, showed that 12 rooms of the President's house is to be redecorated, repainted and repapered and the exterior of the house and garage is to be painted. At Framingham, the wood roof of the school building is to be replaced with one of steel and gypsum covered with slate and copper.

In several other instances, better equipment is to be installed than that now existing. The Taxpayers' Association has charged that such work is a misuse of public funds, which were intended for emergency repair work only. Three other State Departments—Public Works, Mental Diseases and Conservation—are under investigation also.

Commissioner James G. Reardon, of the Education Department, today issued a statement saying he was confident his Department would be cleared when public hearings are held by the Attorney General's office after the return of Attorney General Paul A. Dever from Bermuda.

State Preparing Brief on Rail Cut

Edward O. Proctor, Acting Attorney General, today was preparing a brief containing the State's case in connection with abandonment of 88 New Haven Railroad stations, which will be submitted to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in New York Monday.

Mr. Proctor explained that the Federal District Court of New Haven ordered abandonment of the 88 stations in Massachusetts on the Boston to Providence line, the Boston to Provincetown line and another section of the railroad servicing Greater Boston—all parts of the Old Colony Railroad system, leased by the New Haven some years ago.

The court order came during proceedings before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission, to which the New Haven first went to obtain these abandonments. The State, in its brief, will insist that abandonment of these stations is a State matter and that the Federal Court exceeded its jurisdiction in ordering the abandonment. Massachusetts appealed to the Circuit of Appeals from the District Court decisions.

Chinese Arrested In Heroin Raid

Three Chinese are under arrest today, the result of what is credited with being the first heroin traffic raid made by Federal and local authorities in Boston's Chinatown.

The raid, which took place last night, was authorized on a discovery by narcotic agents that with the scarcity of opium, Chinese had turned to using and selling heroin, a traffic previously run only by American racketeers, according to William T. McCarthy, Assistant United States Attorney.

Last night's arrests are reported to have broken two rings operating in this area. William E. Clark, New England narcotics supervisor, led the raid.

Colder Weather Declared on Way

Motorists were warned today by G. Harold Noyes, Senior Meteorologist of the United States Weather Bureau here, to be sure to have anti-freeze mixture in their radiators by Thanksgiving Day, for a real cold spell is on its way.

The present moderate weather in Northeastern United States will depart tonight, he said, and be succeeded tomorrow by muffler and fur-coat weather marked by steadily falling mercury. Temperatures in the middle 20's will be reached Wednesday night, he predicted.

With the intention of saving motorists from frozen and steaming radiators on the holiday, Mr. Noyes released the following official forecast: "Cloudy and colder with light rain, possibly changing to snow flurries, late tonight and Wednesday. Much colder Wednesday and Wednesday night, with temperatures in the middle 20's."

The lowest temperature last night was 41.4 degrees.

Textile Workers Back With A. F. L. Total About 5,300

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 22—The number of textile workers who now can be counted back in the folds of the American Federation of Labor in New England was estimated in labor circles today as about 5,300.

This total includes those who are reported to be members of the Providence and Woonasquatucket Valley Council of Woolen and Worsted Workers who recently cast their lot with the followers of William Green, national A. F. of L. head.

The other mill workers who broke from the Congress of Industrial Organizations are located in Webster, Dudley, East Douglas, Mass., and in two mills in Worcester County, Mass. There is also a small group of dyers, finishers, bleachers and printers in the South County of Rhode Island.

The announcement that Josepn A. Sylvia and the eight unions he represents here had bolted the C. I. O., and joined with the A. F. of L. was not unexpected, as the leader and his followers had been at odds with the John L. Lewis group for some time.

The headquarters of the Rhode Island Branch of the American Federation of Labor had no statement to make on the announcement of Mr. Sylvia, who has had a grievance with the A. F. of L. here since he was ousted by Thomas F. McMahon, then head of the U. T. W. of A., and started a drive for the formation of a Labor Party in direct opposition to the political position of the Federation which then, as now, insisted upon a program which would "elect their friends and defeat their enemies."

Persons familiar with the membership of textile unions in Rhode Island say that the announcement of Mr. Sylvia that the eight unions he represents have 6,000 members is greatly exaggerated Records, they say, will show that at the peak of the membership per capita tax was paid on less than 900 members.

Boost in Fees To Net $500,000 Urged by Tobin

Higher fees and licenses proposed for Boston next year will net an increase in revenue of $500,000 if approved by the City Council, which is expected to act on the issue within a fortnight.

The new rates, affecting all manner of special activities, were submitted to the Council late yesterday by Mayor Tobin. They comprise recommendations of a special commission appointed by the Mayor consisting of Charles J. Fox, City Auditor, John B. Hynes, Assistant City Clerk, and William A. Motley, Jr., Chairman of the Election Commission.

Mayor Tobin and the committee urged that the Council approve the new rates to ease the burden of the property tax payer who at present supports 75 per cent of the cost of city government. If the new rates yield the expected $500,000 increase this will be an equivalent of about 30 cents on the tax rate.

A few new fees and licenses are created and present rates are doubled and tripled. A great number of activities which now require fees are affected: construction permits, signs, projections and marquees, voting certificates, voting lists, picnic groves, beano games, commercial shows, cafes and restaurants (exclusive of liquor permits), the circus, rodeo, use of city properties for special functions, certified copies of births, marriages and deaths, open air parking spaces, building law appeals, zoning law appeals, and many others.

Graft Query Bothers Portland City Manager

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 22 (AP)—A question in a questionnaire sent to City Manager James Barlow by a group of Sioux City, Iowa, business men bothered him yesterday.

"Has the council-manager form of government decreased graft in Portland politics?" was the question.

If he answered in the affirmative, it would be bad: if in the negative, it would be worse, Mr. Barlow declared.

The Sioux City men will learn soon that Mr. Barlow considered it "hardly a fair question for me to answer."

Mayor Halts Press Notices Of Tax Sales

Acts without consulting Collector as result of City Council's severe criticism.

Mayor Tobin today postponed the advertising for sale of 18,000 parcels of property on which 1937 taxes are unpaid, from Dec. 12 to Jan. 12, as a result of the City Council's extreme criticism yesterday of Boston's proposed action.

The Mayor ordered postponement before consulting with a committee of seven Councillors. Likewise the Mayor acted, he said, without consulting Merritt Thompson, City Collector, under whose department the tax sales were to be held.

Although properties on which taxes remain unpaid are advertised for sale each year, the City does not actually foreclose for at least two years, Mayor Tobin emphasized. He stressed that the mere act of advertising property for sale does not immediately deprive a person of his home. This is simply the first step in foreclosing, a process which takes two years, and a step which the City makes every effort to avoid if the unpaid taxes can possibly be paid up.

At the Council's conference with the Mayor this noon, John I. Fitzgerald, Councillor of Ward 3, advised Mr. Tobin that the City Collector "should be removed from office." Mr. Thompson's policies, he said, would harm the Mayor's popularity with the people. Mayor Tobin stated that he expects to confer with Mr. Thompson late this afternoon.

In a formal signed statement on the situation, Mayor Tobin said that he postponed the advertising of delinquent properties for sale to Jan. 16 because the original date set, Dec. 12, comes so close to Christmas "when most of our citizens are hard-pressed financially." He expressed "explicit confidence" in City Collector Merritt Thompson and stated that the Collector was doing his duty in ordering the properties advertised for sale.

The Mayor said that many cities and towns adjoining Boston plan to hold their tax title sales during the month of December. He said he regretted "as a result of this morning's publicity" the taxpayers might feel that the present procedure is unusual—while, on the contrary, it is not.

Smith Geologists Probe Secrets Of Minnelusa Rock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 22—Discovery by Smith College geologists of fossils in the Minnelusa rock formation, important to the oil industry, promises further data which may enable definite dating of the strata.

Labeled "rock hash" because periods of upheaval and sinking have so metamorphosed the layers it is difficult to tell much about them, the Minnelusa formation has long challenged geologists to place its precise geologic age. Solution to the mystery is being sought by Elizabeth W. Matteson and Jane Matteson of the Smith College Geology Department under supervision of Prof. Howard A. Meyerhoff.

The formation under study is a deposit which accumulated near the Black Hills region at approximately the same time the extensive coal deposits east of the Mississippi were being formed. Prior to Minnelusa, the Black Hills rose and their flanks were almost covered with the marine deposit of the great middle Atlantic Sea.

But whereas this explains the setting of the lower half of the formation, that of the upper half is quite different. There the whole region developed into a series of marine flats which were alternately washed in sea waters, leaving salt pans, or areas very dry with caked deposits. Reconstruction of the scene is difficult because so few things like it have happened. The Smith geologists will also undertake to correlate the two parts of the deposit with a more diversified but contemporaneous rock section in central Wyoming.

Taxpayers Blamed For Farm Poverty In Massachusetts

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 22 (AP)—Blaming "the taxpayers" for farm poverty in Massachusetts H. W. Hochbaum, of Washington, D. C., Director of Extension Work in the northeast division of the United States, yesterday suggested "land-use planning" would solve the problem.

Charging the "taxpayers are subsidizing unsound land-use," Mr. Hochbaum told 100 extension workers meeting this week at Massachusetts State College "a network of unjustified roads and inefficient schools are encouraging a residual population to remain in a region which cannot offer them either economic opportunity or a decent standard of living."

A Berkshire County town, he said, had 50 miles of town roads for 300 residents, with only three families, all on relief, living on one seven-mile stretch.

"It is this waste of land and money," he asserted, "which must be overcome if we are to bring to the farmer a decent standard of living."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Wilbur—
"American Landscape," by Elmer Rice, presented by the Playwrights Company Featuring Charles Waldron. One week only. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday.

Shubert—
"Great Lady," a new musical comedy, by Earle Crooker and Lowell Brentano. Music by Frederick Loewe, lyrics by Earle Crooker. Featuring Norma Terris, Tullio Carminati, Irene Bordoni, Helen Ford, Joseph Macaulay and Shepperd Strudwick. 8:30. One week only. Matinees Thursday and Saturday.

Copley—
"Dr. Faustus," by Christopher Marlowe. Presented by the Federal Theater. Featuring Glenn Wilson, Basil Burwell, Burt Kelsey, and Charles McFarland. 8:30.

Movies

Keith Memorial—
"In Society," featuring Mischa Auer, Mary Boland, and Edward Everett Horton. 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:25, 10:05. Also "Annabella Takes a Tour," with Jack Oakie. 10 a. m., 12:40 3:20, 6:05, 8:45.

Trans Lux—
"Bermuda," color travelog. "They're Always Caught," Walt Disney cartoon, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Coolidge Corner—
John Barrymore in "Hold That Co-Ed," 2:44, 6:48, 9:56 Also "The Lady Objects," with Lanny Ross. 2:07, 5:11, 8:15

Brookline Village—
"King of Alcatraz" with Lloyd Nolan. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. Also "Four Daughters," featuring the Lane Sisters and Claude Rains. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Scollay and Modern—
"Bother Rat," starring Wayne Morris, Priscilla Lane, and Eddie Albert. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Five of a Kind," with the Quints. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Hard to Get" starring Olivia de Havilland and Dick Powell. Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 10. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:40. Also "Illegal Traffic," with Mary Carlisle. Fenway 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:45, 8:35.

Repertory—
"Shall We Dance," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Also "Mystery House," with Dick Purcell and Ann Sheridan Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

State and Orpheum—
Wallace Beery and Mickey Rooney in "Stablemates." Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:20. Also "Listen, Darling," with Freddie Bartholomew and Judy Garland. Orpheum: 11:40 a. m. Both theaters: 2:45, 5:50, 8.

Metropolitan—
"The Sisters," starring Bette Davis and Errol Flynn. 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 9:40 Also Jackie Cooper, in "Gangster's Boy," 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:25.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Wallace Beery, Frank Morgan and Maureen O'Sullivan in "Port of Seven Seas." Also "The Saint in New York," with Louis Hayward. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

University—
"The Marx Brothers in "Room Service." 3:10, 6:20, 9:25. Also "King of Alcatraz," with J. Carroll Naish. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Tomorrow: Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney in "Boys Town." Also "Garden of the Moon," with Pat O'Brien and Margaret Lindsay.

Strand—
Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Test Pilot," Also "Blotto" featuring Laurel and Hardy.

Exeter—
Edward G. Robinson and Claire Trevor in "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse." 3:20, 6:10, 9. Also "Personal Secretary," with William Gargan and Joy Hodges. 2:10, 5, 7:50.

Fine Arts—
"Amphitryon," starring Henri Garat. A French film comedy satire. 1:15, 3:20, 5:25, 7:30, 9:45. Also "National Dances," 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15. Tomorrow: Danielle Darrieux, in "Club de Femmes."

Uptown—
"Hold That Co-Ed," with John Barrymore, Joan Davis, and George Murphy. 2:45, 5:35, 8:30. Also "Room Service," starring the Marx Brothers 1:20, 4:10, 7:55, 10.

Tremont—
W. C. Fields, Charles Laughton, Gary Cooper and George Raft in "If I Had a Million." Also "International Settlement," featuring Dolores Del Rio. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

R. K. O. Boston—
"My Lucky Star," featuring Sonja Henie. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:10, 9:55. Also "Time Out for Murder," with Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen. 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:05, 8:50.

South Station Theater—
"Did Napoleon Escape From St. Helena?" "Travel to China," "Grid Rules," "How to Raise a Dog," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Radio Programs—Page 11

Music

Boston Opera House—
"Cavalleria Rusticana," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. Norina Greco, Charlotte Bruno, Rolf Gerard, and Stefan Kozakevich. Also "Pagliacci," with Leola Turner, Aroldo Lindi, Mostyn Thomas, Stefan Kozakevich and Francesco Curci. 8:15. No matinee Wednesday.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Kolisch String Quartet. First of a series of concerts given under the auspices of the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy. 8:30.

Agassiz Theater—
Program by Erwin Bodky, harpsichordist, assisted by members of the Longy School Orchestra. Yves Chardon conducting. Radcliffe College, Cambridge. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Modern French Paintings by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Boston Amusements --- 'American Landscape' at the Wilbur

Elmer Rice's New Play Opens

By L. A. Sloper

In "American Landscape" Elmer Rice has a beautiful play which he has not completed. It is a cry from the heart, and it reached the hearts of the audience at the Wilbur last night. They remained to applaud long after the curtain. Even after the lights went up they lingered to call for the author, but Mr. Rice remained (by report) at the rear of the second balcony.

His new play is an impassioned plea for democracy, for the American tradition of individual freedom, and against all forms of authoritarianism which would put a uniform on either the body or the thought of men. His audience was with him. It hung on his words. Indeed its loyalty to his theme was made evident by the patience with which it sat through a flood of words, many of them repetitious.

For Mr. Rice's emotion evidently has run away with his dramatic sense, and has even swept away the counsel of his four associates in the Playwrights' Company. This latter statement, of course, is an assumption; but I cannot believe that such experienced men of the theater as Maxwell Anderson, S. N. Behrman, Sidney Howard and Robert E. Sherwood did not beg their colleague to whittle away some of the wordage and even some of the mental burden of his piece. True, some of them have committed the same fault, but surely they could see it in the play of another, and they must have protested.

* * *

But "American Landscape" presents an even more serious problem in its technique. For, using revenants to bring home to living Americans the necessity of carrying on their traditions, he brings on these ancestors in the most matter-of-fact, realistic way. The founder of this Connecticut family, the first Captain Dale; Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe; a Civil War captain; a World War captain, and even Moll Flanders enter the Dale living room and talk in the most natural way with their descendants. Moreover, the descendants betray no surprise at the appearance of these New England zombies. Hardly the typical American family that Mr. Rice presumably meant to present.

For some moments in the last scene, the author approached a better method. He had his revenants file in silently to listen to the reading of the will of the late Captain Frank Dale. There one could feel their presence as memory, as tradition, as influence. But alas, eventually they spoke again, messages of courage to their descendants, before they filed out.

An analogous method was used with more success by Barrie in "Dear Brutus," by Sutton Vane in "Outward Bound," and by the author of "Death Takes a Holiday." The parallel is far from exact, but there is an analogy, because what are called the natural and the supernatural were mingled in a way that brought more or less a willing suspension of disbelief. But this casual manner of handling a situation which at least may be called out of the ordinary is disconcerting.

* * *

It was a pity, because the first act had begun by setting an eerie tone that promised to build up to something special. The something special was there, too, but Mr. Rice so far has failed to bring it out in viable dramatic form. He may yet pull it off. Let's hope he will. He has a fine idea here. He has convictions which command a ready sympathy in America at the present moment of history. I believe his play can be discovered and given shape.

It will take a lot of work. Besides clarifying the reconciliation of two worlds, he will have to keep his feet off the soapbox and remember that he is writing a play. The most obvious violation of dramatic writing is the long speech of Captain Frank Dale in the second act, but there are other pages throughout the script that beg for deletion. The play nearly kills itself with talk. Mr. Rice has tried to cover the entire contemporary scene in one opus. The fact that its first audience sat through it and stayed to applaud indicates that there must be something there that not even talk can kill. It is of course some fine, generous thinking, and some plain, straight-out speaking.

The author was beautifully served by his fellow producers and by his cast, which he himself directed. Charles Waldron, who had taken over the long part of Captain Frank Dale only a week before the opening, did an amazing job in not only remembering his lines but projecting a realization of the character of the old-line bourbon liberal. Phoebe Foster as his daughter was unobtrusively expert. Sylvia Weld's resonant voice and spirited acting made one of the two granddaughters exceptionally appealing. Rachel Hartzell as the other daughter and Donald Cook as her philandering husband worked sensitively together. George Macready and Lillian Foster were the most believable of the revenants, and Isobel Elsom lent grace and dignity to Moll Flanders.

The production, in short, has had everything but the pruning hook and the right solution of the zombie problem. If the one is used and the other found, a fine play should emerge.

'American Landscape'

A new play by Elmer Rice, presented Nov. 21, 1938, by the Playwrights' Company, at the Wilbur. The cast:

Captain Tony	George Macready
Betty	Patricia Palmer
Jerry	Donald Cook
Carlotta	Phoebe Foster
Fran	Rachel Hartzell
Bill	Howard Miller
Captain Frank	Charles Waldron
Connie	Sylvia Weld
Captain Samuel	Charles Dingle
Joe	Theodore Newton
Stillgebauer	Alfred A. Hesse
Moll	Isobel Elsom
Captain Heinrich	Con MacSunday
Harriet	Lillian Foster
Paul	Jules Bennett
Abby	Ethel Intropidi
Karenson	Aage Steenshorne
Dupont	Pierre d'Ennery
O'Brien	J. Augustus Keogh
Washington	Emory Richardson
Cohen	Philip Singer

Gideon to Play Organ for Radio

After 30 years of directing the choral music and playing the organ at Temple Israel in Boston, Henry Gideon resigned recently to take up radio. The first fruits of his decision to go on the radio come on Wednesday afternoon at 3 over WBZ, when he will begin a series of four brief organ recitals with comment. The National Broadcasting Company has installed an organ in his room at the Hotel Kenmore for the recitals, which will be heard on NBC's nation-wide Blue network. Mr. Gideon has titled his series "Alone at the Organ."

Each of his recitals will aim at setting a definite mood, Mr. Gideon says. The opener will be "A program of Thanks." Mr. Gideon will use Duke Ellington's "In My Solitude" as his theme. The popular selection, "Thanks a Million," an old German folk song, "Must I Leave This Little Town," and Handel's "Thanks Be to Thee, God, that Has Led Israel Through the Seas," will be the musical offerings. Later programs will be entitled "In Operatic Vein," "For the Family," and "Request Program."

Recital by Thomas In Symphony Hall

John Charles Thomas sang a thoroughly satisfying and enjoyable program of songs at Symphony Hall last evening. A comfortably large audience had gathered for the second of Aaron Richmond's series. There seemed to be more men than one usually sees at such events, and the atmosphere was genuinely enthusiastic.

Mr. Thomas was in excellent voice for the following program: "La Paix Avec Vous," by Massenet; "O du mein holder Abendstern," from "Tannhäuser"; Serenade from Mozart's "Don Giovanni;" and "Per me giunto," from Verdi's "Don Carlos"; five songs of Erich Wolff; "Le Manoir de Rosamonde," by Duparc; "En Barque," by Pierné; "L'Intruse," by Fevrier; "Chanson à Boire," by Ravel; "Green Pastures," by Wilfrid Sanderson; "Lord Randal," arranged by Cyril Scott; "Dreamer" and "Sing a Song of Sixpence," by Alfred Hay Malotte; "Your Presence," by Meta Schumann, and "Daniel in the Lions' Den" (new), by Robert MacGimsey. The singer was generous with encores.

It is a pleasure to listen to a musician of Mr. Thomas's skill and sensitivity. Here is a clean technique, a superlative control, unmarred by exaggerated pronunciation, unchoked by spattered consonants. Sometimes, perhaps, one wishes that the heart were nearer the voice, that the singer were performing more for the audience. But the technical standard never drops.

With the Massenet, Mr. Thomas gave a demonstration of the art of singing recitative by which all young singers might profit. In the Wolff group, "Sommernacht" would have been worth hearing for the sake of the opening phrase alone. And the "Es ist alles wie ein wunderbarer Garten" was beautifully sung. Perhaps the most pleasing demonstration of the singer's flowing phrases occurred in the Pierné song. Mr. Thomas seems particularly at ease in both French and Italian.

"Lord Randal" provided the emotional high point of the program. As usual, there was a bit of clowning in the encore numbers, particularly Figaro's aria from "The Barber of Seville," which Mr. Thomas has embellished with an extra whistle.

Twice brought forward for applause on his own account was Carroll Hollister, Mr. Thomas's invaluable accompanist. J. D. B.

San Carlists In 'La Boheme'

From the prose of Henri Murger through the verse of Puccini's librettist, illuminated and warmed into animation by Puccini's own richly assimilative muse, the legendary Parisian Bohemia of a century ago romped and strutted and jested and squabbled and wept all over the boards of the Boston Opera House last night. The fact that the production was the San Carlo Opera Company's, and the conductor Carlo Peroni, guaranteed a competent performance, very acceptably sung and played and (for opera) reasonably cohesive dramatically. Louis Raybaud, the stage director, by sensibly resisting the temptation to use the whole vast depth of the Opera House's stage, achieved more than usual intimacy and concentration of interest, and in the revelries before the Café Momus was able to make surprisingly effective use of his relatively small forces.

The cast was a familiar one. There was, as Mimi, Bianca Saroya, using her seductively veiled voice most expressively, though at a voltage appropriately subdued to the pathos of her role, and acting with intelligent restraint. There was Dimitri Onofrei, a trifle too sleek as the garret poet Rodolfo, but singing with a lyricism that was—except in the somewhat arid higher levels of his voice—often charming. The painter Marcel was Mario Valle, still affecting the operatic stage's amplest and most fantastically checked pair of trousers, apparently as outward symbol of Marcel's profession. Harold Kravitt sang admirably as the philosophic Colline, and Stefan Kozakevitch adorned the part of Schaunard. The veteran Natale Cervi employed his excellent comic gift in the two roles of the luckless landlord Benoit and the equally ill-used Alcindoro. A useful and confident newcomer to the part of Musetta was Leola Turner, whose assets are a smooth and agreeable voice of wide compass and, more rare, an ability to sing with grace and effortless vivacity.

Puccini's music wears surprisingly well. It can hardly be denied that for sheer musicianship, as well as for its dramatic variety of mood and color, even for good taste, it towers above that of all other popular post-Verdian composers of Italian opera. The composer's musical cosmopolitanism, his awareness of contemporary progress, protected him at least from the provincialism that was the blight of his compatriots.

He was, on the whole, well treated last night by Mr. Peroni's orchestra, if at times too lustily or too hurriedly for the comfort of singers. A fairly large audience enthusiastically applauded all concerned in the performance. S. S.

Ben Pinchot

Norma Terriss and Shepperd Strudwick
In "Great Lady," Opening Tonight at the Shubert.

Plays to Come

Nov. 28—"Dame Nature," at the Wilbur, third production of the American Theater Society's season.

Dec. 12—"The Merchant of Yonkers," at the Colonial, fourth production of the American Theater Society's season.

Dec. 26—"Set to Music," Noel Coward's new musical starring Beatrice Lillie, at the Shubert.

Dec. 29—"Dear Octopus," comedy by Dodie Smith, at the Plymouth.

Jan. 9—Helen Hayes returns to the Shubert for a week in "Victoria Regina."

Jan 16—"Swing to the Left," Dwight Deere Wiman's new musical with Ethel Merman and Jimmy Durante, at the Shubert.

Tonight on the Air

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It may be considered quite a feat when radio gives listeners a chance to hear a foreign celebrity before he is heard by the concert public. But WBZ, in the inaugural of "WBZ Presents," a weekly feature beginning tonight at 7:30 will do just that when it presents Hubert Valentine, Irish tenor. Mr. Valentine will make his first public appearance in the United States on Thanksgiving in Symphony Hall. Eamon de Valera was among the notables who attended Valentine's farewell performance in Dublin before he embarked on his 12-months tour of the United States. After the première "WBZ Presents" will be heard weekly hereafter on Thursdays at the same time.

* * *

Gilbert and Sullivan operettas return tonight over WBZ at 8, when the National Broadcasting Company gives "The Sorcerer," the first in a tabloid series. Muriel Wilson and Fred Hufsmith will be the principal singers. Harold Sanford, an old Gilbert and Sullivanite, will conduct. An announcer will narrate the libretto.

* * *

Tuesday night abounds in "quiz" and interview types of programs. Among the performers and celebrities that will be heard tonight in these forms of programs will be: Lanny Ross, interview, in "For Men Only," NBC-Red to WNAC, 8:30; Hendrik Willem Van Loon and Russel Crouse, authors, to be quizzed, along with Franklin P Adams columnist, and John Kieran, in "Information Please," NBC-Blue to WBZ, 8:30; Tommy Dorsey, Fred Waring, Larry Clinton, and Johnny Messner, popular orchestra leaders, to face Edythe Wright, Donna Dae, Bea Wain, and Jeanne D'Arcy, their girl soloists, respectively, in Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit's quiz, NBC-Red to WNAC, 9; Gabriel Heatter to present, among others, in "We the People," Mrs. Luree Latham, Richmond, Va., belle, now 101, who "knew Lincoln," and Miss Sarah Schwartz, who makes a living screaming for the motion pictures—her peculiar art was demonstrated in "Dracula" and "Frankenstein"—CBS to WEEI, 9; Samuel Liebowitz, prominent lawyer; Oscar Hammerstein, II, musical comedy composer; Kay Kyser, orchestra leader, and McKinley Kantor, short-story writer, will tell Cal Tinney what they would have done "if they had the chance," NBC-Blue to WBZ, 10.

* * *

Coming Later

Fabien Sevitzky, well known to Boston's theater and concertgoers, will conduct a series of 18 radio concerts with the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra, beginning Wednesday afternoon at 3, and weekly thereafter, over the CBS to WEEI hookup. Mr. Sevitzky's opening program lists Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" Overture; Haydn's Symphony No. 9, in C major; Frederick Converse's "Mystic Trumpeter," and the Polka and Fugue from Jaromir Weinberger's opera, "Schwanda, the Bag Piper." The Indianapolis Orchestra, reorganized in November, 1937, is now composed of 85 musicians. Their average age is 27.

For Nov. 30 Mr. Sevitzky has programmed Rimsky-Korsakoff's Overture to "The Tsar's Bride"; Rogers's "Soliloquy" for flute and string orchestra, and Beethoven's Symphony No. 7, in A major.

* * *

The Harvard Guardian, undergraduate publication, is giving again this year a series of talks over WEEI beginning Wednesday at 7 p. m. Authorities in history, economics and government will deliver their findings in these fields, relating them to some contemporary subject. A. P. H.

Beckett to Speak

Wheeler Beckett, conductor of the Youth Symphony Concerts in Symphony Hall, will speak at the Round Table Luncheon of the Town Hall Club of New York City on Nov. 29. The subject of his address will be "Music is a Food, Youth Concerts New Style." The last of Mr. Beckett's concerts for young people of high school and preparatory school age will be in Symphony Hall on Dec. 14 at 3:30 p. m.

Opening

At the Shubert—Dwight Deere Wiman's new musical, "Great Lady," based on the career of Eliza Jumel, with Norma Terriss, Tullio Carminati, Irene Bordoni, Helen Ford, Joseph Macaulay, Shepperd Strudwick. For one week.

At the Copley—The Federal Theater's production of "Dr. Faustus," adapted by Elio Dovey from Christopher Marlowe's play, with Glenn Wilson, Basil Burwell, Florence Walsh.

Items About Music

Welcome announcement is received that the Boston Flute Players' Club will give its annual series of five concerts in the Empire Room of the Hotel Vendome this season. The club is, and has been for many years, one of the chief founts of chamber music in this city. It has presented novelties, judiciously mingled with classics. Its programs, arranged by Georges Laurent, have been unfailingly interesting. Although the club is privately organized, these concerts are open to the public. Application for membership may be addressed to Miss Mary Ingraham, 6 Newbury Street.

The first concert of the season, and the ninety-third in the club's history, will be given on Dec. 4. The program will consist of the Quintet for flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon and horn by Yvonne Desportes, which won a First Grand Prix de Rome; the "Trio Brasilera" op. 32, for pianoforte, violin, and cello of O. Lorenzo Fernández, and Beethoven's Septet for violin, viola, horn, clarinet, bassoon, cello and doublebass. Nicolas Slonimsky will be the pianist, and the other instruments will as usual be played by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Marian Anderson proposes the following program for her recital in Symphony Hall on Dec. 4:

"When I Am Laid in Earth," Purcell; "A Pastoral," Veracini; "A Bruno Vestiti," Carissimi;" "Weinen, Klagen," "Bist Du Bei Mir," and "Zum Reinen Wasser," J. S. Bach; "An Den Mond," "Auf Dem Wasser Zu Singen," "Der Doppelgänger," and "Gruppe Aus Dem Tartarus" (opus 24 No. 1), Schubert; "The Song," Raymond Morris; "Hills," Frank La Forge; "Deserted Street," Kosti Vehanen; "Vocalise," Ravel; "Sinner, Please Doan' Let Dis Harves' Pass," Arr. by H. T. Burleigh; "De Gospel Train," Arr. by H. T. Burleigh; "Tramping," Arr. by Boatner, and "Didn't My Lord Deliver Daniel," Arr. by Brown.

The Kolisch String Quartet will play for the first time in Boston tonight when it inaugurates in Jordan Hall a series of four subscription concerts under the auspices of the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy. It appeared at a chamber concert in Paine Hall, Harvard University, sponsored by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, eleven years ago. Tonight's program will consist of the Quartets by Mozart in B flat (K. 458), Ravel in F, and Schubert in D minor ("Death and the Maiden").

The Boston Chamber Orchestra, conducted by Bernard Zighera, will open its third season with a concert in Jordan Hall, Nov. 30. Jan Smeterlin, Polish pianist, will be soloist.

Beniamino Gigli will be the artist for the second concert (Nov. 30) in the series of Morning Musicales sponsored by the Boston School of Occupational Therapy, at the Hotel Statler.

Yehudi Menuhin, whose refusal to join the National Artists' Guild recently caused a small storm in Los Angeles, will play in Symphony Hall on Dec. 11.

Camille Giouard, baritone, will give a recital in Jordan Hall on Nov. 29. Alice Reilly will accompany him.

Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson will give a recital of music for two pianos in Jordan Hall on the afternoon of Dec. 2.

Fritz Kreisler announces this program for his recital in Symphony Hall, next Sunday afternoon: "Devil's Trill," Tartini; Chaconne, Bach; Concerto in A minor, Viotti; Romance in F major, Beethoven; Rondo in G major, Mozart; "Hymn to the Sun," Rimsky-Korsakoff; "La fille aux cheveux de lin," Debussy-Hartmann; Spanish Dance from "La vida breve," De Falla-Kreisler.

Two performances of Handel's "Messiah" will be given in Symphony Hall by the Handel and Haydn Society this season. The first will take place on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 18; the second, on Monday evening, Dec. 19. Soloists will be Rose Dirmann, soprano; Margaret Matzenauer, contralto; Harold Haugh tenor, and Walter Kidder, bass. Fifty-five members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will assist the Handel and Haydn Symphonic Chorus of 300 voices. Dr. Thompson Stone will conduct.

A New Gallery Is Opened

By Dorothy Adlow

"The Arts" is the name of a new gallery which was opened yesterday at 10 Newbury Street. Neighbor of the St. Botolph Club, "The Arts" purposes to give space to the work of the younger generation of painters and sculptors. It will go a step further, showing its sculpture outdoors when weather permits.

Horizons are widening in Boston art life, and with each season there is further indication that the former barriers are down, and that there is greater latitude in local taste and broadened scope in art activities.

W. J. Collins, one of the proprietors, exhibits a few of his own pictures, which reveal his leaning toward the Fauvist school. Fellow exhibitors show each some predilection for painters of the French vanguard. There is for example the gifted Alexis Arapoff, who paints a still-life of flowers, and a view of Constantinople Bay, with the swift touch of the brush, and telling bright hue. In the ensemble there is a feeling, an effect, rather than a firm set pattern.

His neighbor, Susumu Hirota, also creates a mood, but it lacks Mr. Arapoff's alacrity, his espirit; Mr. Susumu's pictures are thoughtful and tenebrous. He makes black his objective, achieving it through gleaming, vitreous greens and earthly reds. Here is the French mood inspired by André Derain.

Karl Zerbe's gouache is complacent amidst these more roused neighbors. His "Still-life" has a tranquillizing effect, with its lemony tints. One picture by Jon Corbino will show Bostonians the latest tendencies in a young artist who has traveled far along the road to fame since his Boston début. Here is "Regatta Day," which is cheerful, eventful, and interesting pictorially. Mr. Corbino follows the academic style and gives it modernistic furbishing. It is twentieth-century Delacroix.

There is a scenic view of Mexico by Anthony Thiéme, an engaging portrait of a sleeping cat, "Modie," by Gertrude Tonsberg, a portrait of a young girl by H. A. Obertueffer, "North End Market," a pastel by Sam Thal, reveals the artist come home to find in this environment, jewel-like colors and most delectable pictorial subjects.

Other exhibitors are Bingham Ballou, who shows some still-life; A. G. Collins, who works ably in the Impressionist manner; Joseph H. Hatfield, with naturalistic still-life, and Bernard M. Keyes, with a "Portrait of an Old Man."

We shall look forward to forthcoming exhibitions of "The Arts," for it shows already a freedom from bias. Such open-mindedness, combined with a degree of critical selection, makes a splendid policy and gives promise.

Art Jurors Chosen for Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—Massachusetts will have two committees of selection for paintings to be shown at the New York World's Fair of 1939. There will be a Massachusetts committee consisting of Charles Sawyer, chairman, Charles Hopkinson, Harley Perkins, and Ernest Thurn. There will also be a Cape Cod committee made up of Gertrude Fiske, Ross Moffet, and Howard Gibbs.

These and other appointments were announced by Grover Whalen, president of the Fair Corporation, at a reception at his home here.

The Massachusetts committee for sculpture includes George H. Edgell, chairman, Frederick W. Allen, Arnold Geissbuhler, and Katharine Lane; that for graphic arts includes Henry P. Rossiter, chairman, Asa Cheffetz, Arthur W. Heintzelman, and Blanche Lazzell.

* * *

Charles Burchfield, Gifford Beal, and Jonas Lie, president of the National Academy of Design, are among the nine members of the committee of selection for paintings from New York City and State; Paul Manship, William Zorach and John Gregory, president of the National Sculpture Society, are members of the sculpture committee; John Taylor Arms, president of the Society of American Etchers; William Gropper, Reginald Marsh, and Miss Anne Goldthwaite, chairman of the American Print Makers, are among the graphic arts group.

The contemporary art exhibition, under the direction of Holger Cahill, will be housed in a large building erected for this purpose by the Fair Corporation, located on Bowling Green near one of the main entrances to the Fair, and its keynote will be "Democracy in Art." It is said that never before has such a comprehensive and democratic plan been undertaken to assemble the contemporary work of living artists for any exhibition.

* * *

The Connecticut committees consist of: Painting—Dr. Putnam Brinley, Howard Hildebrandt, Charles Sheeler, Waylande Williams, chairman; sculpture—Robert Eberhard Heinz Warneke, Korczak Ziolkowski, Everett V. Meeks, chairman; graphic arts—Victoria H. Huntley, Armin Landek, Art Young, Winslow Ames, chairman.

The committees of selection, both for New York and the rest of the country, have been carefully chosen to represent art in all its tendencies, Mr. Whalen said, so that conservatives, middle-of-the-roaders and modernists will all have their champions. All committee members and consultants are persons professionally concerned with art; that is, they are artists, museum directors and curators, or officials of art organizations.

It is anticipated that over 15,000 works of art in the three classifications will be exhibited at the previews or submitted to the various juries. Of these, 800 will be selected for the exhibition in the 23 galleries of the Contemporary Arts Building at the fair. The exhibition will continue throughout the Fair, from April 30 to the end of October.

Although some of the pictures exhibited may be sold to individuals or institutions while the exhibition is in progress—and experienced art salesmen will be in attendance in the galleries to help in this direction on behalf of the artists whose works are exhibited—any work thus disposed of must remain hung until the conclusion of the exhibition.

The Fair Corporation has placed the exhibition under the direction of a Governing Committee and an Artists' Committee. A. Conger Goodyear, president of the Museum of Modern Art, is chairman of the Governing Committee, which also includes Mrs. Juliana Force, director of the Whitney Museum of American Art; Herbert E. Winlock, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Laurance P. Roberts, acting director of the Brooklyn Museum, and Holger Cahill, national director of the Federal Art Project.

"Incredible Flutist" in Providence

Hans Wiener's ballet, "The Incredible Flutist," first given at the Pops Concert in Symphony Hall last spring, will be produced at the Metropolitan Theater, Providence, R. I., tonight, with the Providence Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Wassili Leps conducting. Mr. Wiener will dance the title role and his new associate, Erica Thimey, will dance one of the Four Daughters. This is the ballet made notable by Walter Piston's interesting score, written for it, and the lavish costumes designed by Marco Montedoro of Radio City Music Hall.

Three Musicians in the Week's News

Aroldo Lindi
Of the San Carlo Opera Company, currently at the Boston Opera House.

Eugene Goossens
Who is conducting the Boston Symphony concerts this week.

© Bachrach

Ludwig Juht
Who will give a recital in Jordan Hall, Monday evening.

"What play shall we see tonight?"

Let the advertising on this page of The Christian Science Monitor help you to a satisfactory answer. Only plays, movies, and entertainments of high standard are advertised in the Monitor, and you may with assurance select from the attractions announced there.

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Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Boy of 7 Is Skilled Musician With Natural Science His Goal

Most little boys of seven will tell you that when they grow up they want to be firemen or policemen or engine drivers. But not Alan Reed-Tokman of Dorchester. Alan wants to be a natural scientist.

"A musician now, but a scientist when I grow up," is the way he puts it.

Alan is an attractive, curly-headed youngster who patters about his father's house, plays boys' games, is a devotee of Shirley Temple and Mickey Mouse. He likes running and jumping. He has a sly, childlike humor in his eyes and his parents call him "prankish."

But Alan also knows the meaning of the word "thermodynamics" and he can play the Mendelssohn Violin Concerto in E Minor.

Violin Scholarship

Alan came to the public's attention when he received a coveted violin scholarship at the age of five. He has played for Arthur Fiedler, Jascha Heiffetz, Lea Luboshutz, Walter Piston and other musicians. All have commented upon Alan's remarkable ability.

Up to this point, however, the youngster's interest and natural aptitude for scientific study has not been written about.

"We do not want to put Alan on exhibition," say Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Reed-Tokman. "We do not allow him to make concert appearances. It's hard enough to hold him back as it is."

Although of third grade age, he does fifth grade work with his tutor. Alan's classes last for about three hours a day, but when school is over, Mr. Reed-Tokman frequently finds his son poring over a dictionary, an encyclopedia or even the telephone directory.

The child's leaning toward natural science made itself apparent when he was only four. He was able to read at three. One of his first experiments was the tearing of a newspaper into many small pieces.

"Daddy," he said, "if I can keep this up, do you know that each piece will be the size of a germ? You will need a microscope to see it."

A short time later, Alan changed his mind and said: "No, it would probably turn to space."

Alan discovered that the earth moves twice as slowly as the hour hand of a clock.

"If it takes the hour hand of the clock 12 hours to go 360 degrees, and the earth at the equator 24 hours to go 360 degrees," he concluded, "then the earth moves twice as slowly."

Algebra at Five

The boy did algebra, physics and chemistry until he was five. Now, along with his fifth grade work, he likes to do problems in dimensions. A little while ago, after he had worked with length, breadth and height, he said to his father, "Daddy, is there such a thing as a fourth dimension?"

During an interview the other day, it was obvious that Alan's accomplishments are the result of observation and of his own thinking—not of rote memorizing.

Loves to Experiment

Besides playing childish games like soldiers and grown-up games like chess, Alan loves to experiment with chemicals.

"What were you doing the day Daddy caught you using vinegar in one of your experiments?" asked Mr. Reed-Tokman.

"I poured sodium bicarbonate and vinegar into a test tube," said Alan with a puckish smile.

"And what happened?"

"It began to bubble."

"Why?"

"Because the sodium bicarbonate and the vinegar were incompatible, of course," said Alan.

Since his father and mother do not discourage the child's researches, Alan apparently did not get anything else—except an odor which very nearly drove the Reed-Tokman household to gas masks.

Mother a Lawyer

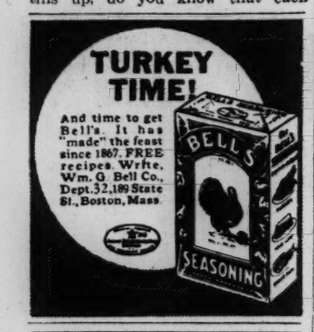
Alan's mother, Sophia Schaub Reed-Tokman is a graduate of Portia Law School and a member of the Massachusetts Bar. Mr. Reed-Tokman's forebears were musicians and also wood-carvers. He was at one time a violinist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

"Alan has been a liberal education for both of us," said Mr. Reed-Tokman. "He keeps both his mother and father busy most of the time. At present I am looking up light refraction so I can tell Alan why his finger looks crooked in water. He is always thinking up new questions."

And—speaking of questions—in bobbed Alan at a hop, skip and a jump, his blonde curls flying.

"Daddy," he said, with uncompromising directness, "is there such a thing as the shadow of a shadow?"

J. D. B.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Tonight's Radio Specials

7:30 WBZ "WBZ Presents": Hubert Valentine, Irish tenor.
7:30 WIXAL (6.04mc), "America and World Affairs—Looking Toward Latin America," Prof. W. Y. Elliott, Harvard.
8:00 WEEI "Big Town" drama with Edward G. Robinson and Claire Trevor; "Slum Children's Project."
8:00 WIXAL (6.04mc), Harvard University series: "How Can the Public Help to Get Good Teachers?" Prof Henry W. Holmes, Dean, School of Education.
8:00 WBZ Gilbert and Sullivan Operettas: "The Sorcerer," with Muriel Wilson, soprano; Fred Hufsmith, tenor; Harold Sanford's Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC "For Men Only": interview with Lanny Ross, tenor; Peg La Centra, songs; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra.
8:30 WIXAL (6.04mc) "Splendors of Literature—Whims and Fancies": "Swift, Chesterton, and Belloc," Prof. John C. Scammell, Boston University.
8:30 WBZ "Information, Please": Hendrik W. Van Loon, Russel Crouse, special guests; also Franklin P. Adams and John Kiernan; Clifton Fadiman, master of ceremonies.
9:00 WAAB Angus Lewis Macdonald, Premier of Nova Scotia, on "Canadian-American Relations," at banquet of the Canadian-American League, Boston City Club.
9:00 WNAC Frank Crumit and Julia Sanderson's quiz: Tommy Dorsey, Fred Waring, Larry Clinton, and Johnny Messner, popular orchestra leaders, versus Edythe Wright, Donna Dae, Beatrice Wain, and Jeanne D'Arcy, band soloists.
9:00 WEEI "We, the People": Gabriel Heatter interviews Mrs. Lurce Latham, who "knew Lincoln"; Samuel Cohen, city gardener; Sarah Schwartz, who screams for the movies; John N. Garver, business man.
9:30 WEEI Benny Goodman and his orchestra; John Boles, screen player, guest.
9:30 WNAC "Fibber McGee" and company; Swor and Lubin, minstrels guests.
10:00 WBZ "If I Had the Chance": Cal Tinney interviews Samuel Liebowitz, noted attorney; Jane Bryan, screen player; Oscar Hammerstein, musical comedy composer; Kay Kyser, orchestra leader; McKinley Kantor, writer.
10:00 WNAC Bob Hope and company; Shirley Ross, screen player, guest.
11:15 WBZ Recorded program: Brahms's Quartet in C Minor, by Busch Quartet.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Nov. 23

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Nov. 23

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

LOW TELEPHONE RATES
ALL DAY THANKSGIVING
SPECIAL LOW RATES will be effective on out-of-town telephone calls throughout Thanksgiving Day. The rate to any point in Continental United States will be the same as the regular low night and Sunday rate, with savings up to 50% of the daytime rate.
Thanksgiving Day is one of thoughtfulness and remembrance. Telephone your Holiday Greetings to those dear to you.
For rates to points not shown in the front pages of your telephone directory, ask "Long Distance."
NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Three Centuries Timbered Together

By a Staff Photographer

Bird-Sawyer House

Landmark at Upham's Corner, Dorchester, where plans were matured for bringing the Siege of Boston to a conclusion in 1776.

Family of Builder Holds Title To 300-Year-Old Boston House

Four or five generations of ownership in the same family are enough to give distinction to any house, but the one pictured above is credited with a record twice as long. It was built in 1637 by Thomas Bird, so it has seen full three centuries pass by, from its site in Dorchester. There was no Humphrey Street running in front of it in its builder's time, as there is now; only a cart path, and beyond that a brook running down the slope through a salt marsh to the sea, spreading out as a tidal stream up which small boats could be rowed or sailed.

There is only a good-sized city lot about this Bird-Sawyer house now, but we are told Thomas Bird's original holdings were a thousand acres. Probably that was not all as good farming land as where the house stood, with a hill north of it and an orchard on the hill's south slope.

The house has been enlarged three times, according to family accounts, having at first only the two present front rooms and an attic, the chimney passing through the peak of the roof. Twenty-three years later a second story was added, and a lean-to along the whole back. It is not known just when the last change resulted in the present form, but we are told it was before the Revolution. Then the house was made deeper, making the front side of the roof higher and bringing the ridge back to the chimney. This house had stood almost 140 years when the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill were fought, and that was over 160 years ago. Thinking of it that way seems to help us realize that 300 years is a mighty long time, and that a house owned so many years in one family well deserves the marker which has been erected beside it by a patriotic society.

When the Colonial forces under General Washington were fortifying Dorchester Heights in 1776, the engineer officer in charge was Colonel Gridley, who, with his staff, occupied the Bird-Sawyer house. So it is likely that in the present rooms were drawn plans for the military stroke that forced the British to quit Boston, as the guns on the heights could have shelled the city.

The present owner, Charles W. Sawyer, hopes that a group may be formed for preserving this historic building, and maintaining it for public benefit. It has many family possessions come down from the 1700's, one of the most important being a mahogany table with a claw and ball foot. Of more personal association are numerous articles of apparel, hand-made on spining wheel and loom. C. G. B.

Consumers Dictionary Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

see it as their job to try to improve either the quality or price of merchandise. In fact, to try to do so, that is, to try to set more than minimum standards, might cause hardship to a large part of the population. For it must be remembered that almost one half of the total families in the country have family incomes of less than $1,500 a year. To try to set even semi-Morgan and semi-Vanderbilt standards for them would be foolish and useless.

The use of informative labels may not always be advantageous to the buyer, she says. For labels may tell the truth, but not always all the truth. For example, suppose a label states that a material is colorfast to washing. That might persuade Mrs. Consumer to buy it. But unfortunately the material cannot be safely washed because it will shrink. It is true, the material is colorfast, but the label forgot to say it was not pre-shrunk. In labels it must be as in court, the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Mrs. Gragg believes that the present aids to consumer buying fall far short of really protecting or informing the purchaser of the innumerable pros and cons of the various articles confronting him. They serve a purpose, however. Yet she sees the greatest help to the consumer aid movement coming from the manufacturers and distributors themselves. These she feels will at length be forced to realize that what helps their customers helps them. Then businessmen will take a personal pride in their business integrity and co-operation with consumers.

Dr. Bixby Is Parole Chief

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Attorney General Homer S. Cummings yesterday appointed Dr. F. Lovell Bixby Chief of Probation and Parole for the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Dr. Bixby, a native of Ashburnham, Mass., previously served as Assistant Director of the prison bureau but resigned Sept. 20, 1937.

Television Lags in U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of America in New York is operating only an experimental television transmitter. It is on the air but a short period each day, and its programs are very limited, for it costs money to put on good programs.

R. C. A.'s announcement of improved television has led to the expectation that R. C. A. receivers would be on the market by Christmas. Reliable reports indicate that their appearance even during the next year is problematical.

Expensive Experiments

Big Corporations centered in New York can better afford the more expensive exploratory period than stations in other cities. Therefore until New York has proved television is a working possibility, expenditures elsewhere will be limited. There is no sense in duplicating experimental expenditures.

Meanwhile greatly improved television is not perfected. The pictures are still small 7 by 9 inches, and the cheapest sets start at $200. This hardly promises the mass market necessary for advertising support. The British Scophony system is being introduced in this country. It gives a 20 by 24-inch picture but its product is unknown here as yet and its introduction will take time. All developers are aiming at pictures larger than 7 by 9 inches which they feel will hardly satisfy a market brought up on the movies.

Presuming again that $500,000,000 worth of transmitters are in operation, that several million receivers are tuned to these stations—what is to be put on the air?

Of course news events are "naturals." They probably will be television's most powerful factor. But they occur at wide intervals. In the meantime regular program service must be maintained.

Drama Is Needed

Merely seeing persons while they talk, sing, or conduct orchestras will not hold much interest. This has been proved in experiments thus far in television. The movies proved it, too, for these kinds of short subjects, which marked the early sound-picture days are entirely out now.

No, drama will be the essence of television. And here is a great problem which divides into two parts, original material and cost. The stage produces about 150 plays a year of which about 10 are hits. Hollywood produces about 500 pictures a year. The same number of hits remain.

Costs Too High?

Again as to cost. If movie quality is attempted, instead of a $5,000 bill for talent which is the average of the best radio programs, movie costs will have to be considered. An average movie costs $250,000. Television advertising can't carry that cost.

Probably a new type of technique based on simple sets and scenes, such as used by Shakespeare, will be dictated by this financial problem. And that will take some years to work out.

Getting back to Boston, with no transmitters planned except some experimental ones by schools, with no regular service, with receiving sets even for a limited television service at least a year or more away, television is far from being "around the corner." The best authorities in the city, the men who spend the network money locally, know it, and say so.

Vision

(Continued from Page 1)

ties, but the fact that the times of the British Broadcasting Corporation's three daily shows would be difficult to fit into daily cinema programs.

A plan to overcome this difficulty is being considered. It is hoped that permission may be obtained for Gaumont-British to erect its own studios and transmitter, and to use an exclusive wavelength to transmit television newsreels and features at times and in quantities to suit itself.

Not Complete Success

Impressive as it was, the viewing of the Lord Mayor's Show was not a complete success, for bad light caused transmission difficulties and made reproduction harsh. To some in the audience it seemed that the state of big-screen television was roughly equivalent to that of movies in 1910. But those who had seen earlier tests from Alexandra Palace transmitting station knew that television pictures can be shown on Baird's new big-screen apparatus as clearly as they can on home screens less than a foot square.

Mr. Baird is confident the television screen will "very soon take its place as a permanent adjunct to the cinema screen."

"The time will come, and is not so very far distant," Mr. Baird declares, "when the television screen will supplant altogether the present cinema screens. When, in fact, stage plays, topical events, and cinema films will be broadcast from studios throughout the country to television projectors in every place of entertainment, thus effecting large cinema savings in the cost of circulating films, in addition, of course, to the great step which will have been taken in enabling audiences to see events at the instant they occur.

"Since I am looking into the future," he adds, "I will go a step further, and say that I believe in time to come the public will see in their theaters television entertainment in full natural color and stereoscopic relief, the screen showing events coming from all quarters of the globe as they happen."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	"Dance Interlude"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:15 Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Dance Revue	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sport comment	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	Studio speaker	"The Johnson Family"	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 Eton Quartet	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Vocal Varieties	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	Studio Interview	Dramatized news	"Musical Album"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	"Collegiate Reporter"	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Big Town": Edward G. Robinson	Gilbert-Sullivan's "The Sorcerer"	Russ Morgan's Orch.; vocal group	"The Green Hornet": dramatization	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Al Jolson and	"Information, Please":	"For Men Only": va-	Morton Gould's Orch	Vocal Trio
8:30 company; guest	questions and answers	riety show	Morton Gould's Orch	Jerry Baker, songs
8:45				News comment
9:00 "We, the People"	"Mary and Bob": dra-	Frank Crumit; Julia	"Canadian and Ameri-	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"	matic program	Sanderson	can Relations": address	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	Eugene Conley, tenor;	"Fibber McGee": com-	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45 Orchestra	concert orchestra	edy variety program	Hockey game	Variety Hour
10:00 "Dr. Christian of	"If I Had the Chance":	Variety Show with Bob	Hockey game	Gypsy Music
10:15 River's End"	network interviews	Hope; guests	Vocal trio	Gypsy Music
10:30 Jack Berch's Boys	"Rhythm School"	"Uncle Ezra"	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Network talk	Jimmy Kemper Co	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Herbie Holmes' Orch	"Reflections"
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
11:30 Glen Miller's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Nye Mayhew's Orch	"Day's End"
11:45 Glen Miller's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Nye Mayhew's Orch	"Day's End"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Men"	News; 'Morning Review'	"George and Juanita".	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Men"	"Musical Clock"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Morning Melodies	"Musical Clock"	Studio talk; music	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; songs	Weather; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Radio Almanac"	Weather Service	Organ recital	Musical Timetable
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 B'y Elliott	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Jimmy Shearer, songs
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Gospel Singer	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Breakfast Club"	"Julia Blake": sketch	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Air": drama	Song recital
10:30 "Hilton House"	N. Cloutier's Orchestra	"Just Plain Bill"	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	Central City: sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 "Food Secrets"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interview	Angas Ross, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly group	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30 'Big Sister': sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	Elinor Sherry, songs	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; stocks	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 'Nancy James': sk.	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Song Shoppers"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"Georgie and Juanita"	Homemakers Forum	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	'Matinee Melodies': talk	Marjorie Mills Hour	Shirley Howard, songs	U. S. Government reports
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Sandra Ward, songs
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	Drama: "Musical	"Two on a Shoestring"	"Classical Album"
2:15 "Piano Parade"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Roundup": talk	"As You Like It"	"Classical Album"
2:30 "American School	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Gretchen McMullen	Talk; music	Estelle Sternberger
2:45 of the Air"	"Betty Crocker"	Concert Internationale.	Talk; music	Book Reviews
3:00 Indianapolis Sym-	Henry Gideon, organist	"Mary Marlin": sketch	City Hall interviews	Sport reports
3:15 phony Orchestra.	M. Solitainy's Orchestra	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Bill Lewis, baritone	Sport reports
3:30 Fabien Sevitzky,	M. Solitainy's Orchestra	Pepper Young's Family	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports
3:45 conducting	Weather; news; stocks	"Guiding Light": sketch	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports
4:00 Eton Boys	"Club Matinee": variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Network talk	Jerry Baker, songs
4:15 Sneakers	"Club Matinee": variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	"Midstream"	J. Carmody's Orchestra
4:30 C. Hector's Music	"Club Matinee": variety	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Music	"Club Matinee": news	"Girl Alone": sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Dance Revue	Eddie Casey, talk	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders": vocal	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Johnson Family	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 Harvard talk	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"Taff Parade"	"Five Star Fins"
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket"	"Travelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	"Vocal Varieties"	"Four Stars Tonight"	dramatic sketch	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Gang Busters":	"Midweek Function":	"One Man's Family":	College of Music: Cinn.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Symphony Orchestra	"Miss Gerry's Swing"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby": Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Will Osborne's Orch.	"Varieties": music
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman, m. c.	vocalists	Will Osborne's Orch.	Commentator
9:00 Star Theater:	Supreme Court Justice	"Town Hall Tonight"	Carter's Southland Or.	"The Question Box"
9:15 John Barrymore;	Hugo L. Black	with Fred Allen and	Carter's Southland Or.	"The Question Box"
9:30 Alice Brady, guest;	"Wines for the Martins"	Company; interview;	Percy Faith's Orch.	American Forum
9:45 soloists; orchestra	dramatization	F. Van Steeden's Orch.	Percy Faith's Orch.	American Forum
10:00 'Everybody's Music'	Dramatization of Dept.	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Famous Jury Trials"	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:15 'Everybody's Music'	of State; Secy. of State	Class and Dance	"Famous Jury Trials"	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
10:30 "It Can Be Done"	Cordell Hull, and	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Melodies From the	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
10:45 Edgar A. Guest	others	Class and Dance	Sky": orchestra and	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	vocalists	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	lem; variety
11:30 Vin. Lopez' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Vin. Lopez' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Jacques Renard's Orch	lem; variety

Thursday's Features

2:00 WEEI Penn-Cornell football game.
3:00 WBZ, Alabama-Vanderbilt football game
4:15 WEEI Thanksgiving Day pageant from Plymouth, Mass.
8:00 WBZ, Address, President Roosevelt, from Annual Founder's Day Thanksgiving dinner, Warm Springs, Ga.
8:00 WNAC Rudy Vallee's variety hour: Earlyne Schools, young soprano; Ken Murray, comedian; Billy Halop, in sketch; Four Squires, comedy and music; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI Kate Smith's variety hour: Jimmy Crowley, football coach; holiday playlet; "Aldrich Family" sketch; Abbott and Costello, comedians; choir; orchestra.
8:30 WAAB Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta"; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ Eastman School of Music: Phi Mu Alpha Little Symphony.
9:00 WNAC "Good News of 1939": Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney, Cecelia Parker, and Fay Holden in "Hardy Family" drama; Robert Young, master of ceremonies; Frank Morgan; Fannie Brice; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ America's Town Meeting of the Air: "What Does Free Speech Mean?"; discussions by Norman Thomas; Arthur T. Robb, editorial writer; and Hamilton Fish, Representative in Congress.
10:00 WEEI Columbia Workshop: Vittorio Giannini's opera, "Beauty and the Beast," with libretto by Robert Simon; Charles Kullman, tenor, and Genevieve Rowe, soprano; Columbia Broadcasting Symphony, Howard Barlow, conductor.
10:00 WNAC Music Hall, with Bing Crosby; Bob Burns, comedy; Chester Morris, screen player and magician; Joe Sullivan, swing pianist; Paul Taylor Choristers; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI "Americans at Work": interviews, in keeping with holiday, with L. W. Cramer and Forest Mather, turkey growers.

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PORK LOINS either end LB. 21c
DUCKS delicious native white LB. 19c
CHICKENS LB. 27c
SAUSAGE MEAT lb. 25c
FRESH HAMS 23c lb. OYSTERS For Stewing 23c lb.
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Apples, McIntosh, table 4 lbs. 25c
Oranges, Fla., large 2 doz. 45c; med. 2 doz. 35c
Grapefruit, Fla., large 4 for 15c; med. 3 for 10c
Celery . . . . . 2 bunches 19c
Squash . . . . . 4 lbs. 10c
Emperor Grapes . . 2 lbs. 15c
Cranberries . . . . 2 lbs. 35c
FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Bruins Prepare for Ranger Invasion of Local Ice—Provincial League Race Close

Lester Patrick Sextet Has Not Been Defeated

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Bruins sufficiently sharpened their claws at the expense of Detroit's Red Wings Sunday night to be ready to shred the New York Rangers at the Garden tonight. Unfortunately the Rangers do not shred easily and the Bruins do not claw too consistently to promise anything other than a hard-fought hockey game.

This is the sort of game in prospect that the fan wants. Hockey history records numerous thrilling encounters between the Bruins and Rangers. Such past history may be dimmed by the illuminating future. The Cook brothers, Frank Boucher, Ching Johnson, and Murray Murdoch are gone from Rangers; but in their places are new stars of growing fame.

Both Teams Rebuilding

On the Boston side of the ledger such former greats as Dutch Gainor, Perk Galbraith, Fred Hitchman, Sprague Cleghorn, Harry Oliver, and others are gone; but there still remain Shore, Thompson, Weiland, Clapper and youngsters to match the re-newed New Yorkers. Both teams are rebuilding and the rebuilding is moving on an even plane—the competition remaining keen and thrilling.

Rangers were late in starting the present campaign due to freak scheduling of events in the New York Garden. For a time it appeared that the New Yorkers would be handicapped because of prolonged idleness and even the silver-haired orator, Lester Patrick, complained loudly. It has not been borne out, however, for the Rangers now have played four games, have won them all, and have had only four goals scored against them.

The long rivalry between the two extends beyond the players to the managers as well. Art Ross of the locals has established fame as a creator of innovations in hockey and Lester Patrick has long taken bows of acclaim for modernizing the game. Their meetings are occasions of verbal wit and across the ice they parry their lines and defenses delightfully.

Family Affair

The Rangers are becoming something of a family affair. First Lester permitted his eldest son, Lynn, to join the team and now the younger but bigger son, wears the team insignia. Lynn has developed into one of the best forwards in the league and the only help he received from his dad was sound advice and the same coaching extended to other players. He went through the mill without helping influence. Murray, known as "Muzz," will have to earn his spurs too, as a defenseman.

That official scoring figures of the league contain no names of Rangers among the first 17 is something that will be changed before many more lists are issued. Rangers always have been high scorers.

Claude Burke, new goalie for Canadiens, is getting a nice break on beginning his major league work. He played his first game against Rangers last Sunday in New York and will play his second in New York tonight against Americans. His first home appearance will be against those same Amerks, Thursday night.

Flash Hollett is more than making himself useful. He has given way to Jack Crawford on defense; but has proven a valuable handy man alternating between defense and forward line. Cooney Weiland and Gosh Pettinger are dividing the center duties on the third line.

Murray Patrick, Lester's youngest son, is the best all-round athlete out of Canada since Lionel Conacher. He has earned fame as a boxer, wrestler, six-day bicycle rider, football player and now a major-league hockey player.

Hockey Tonight

By the Associated Press

National League

Montreal at New York Americans.
New York Rangers at Boston.

International-American League

Providence at Syracuse.

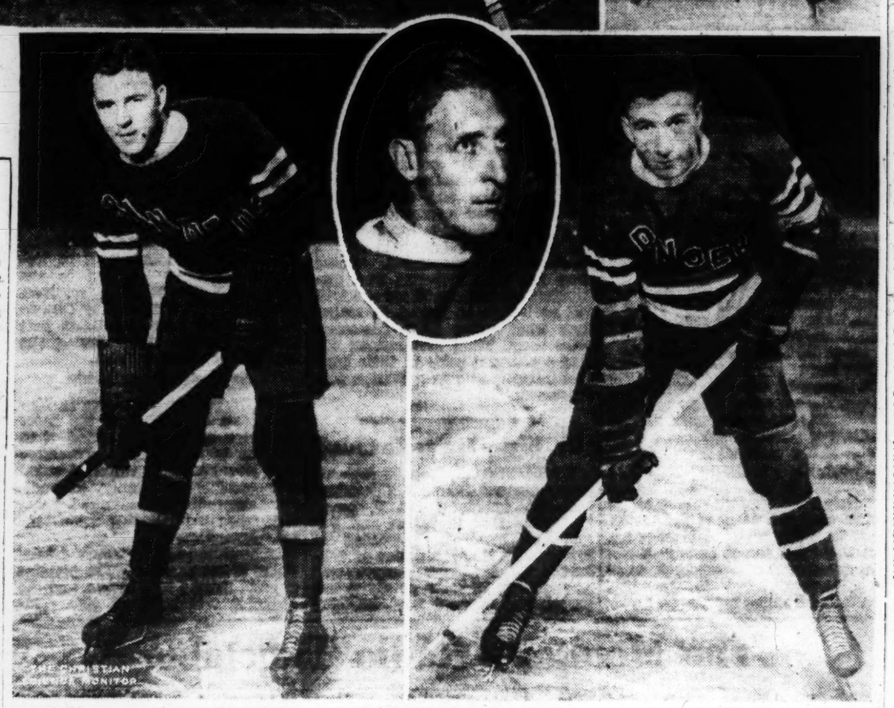
American Association

Kansas City at St. Paul.
(No games scheduled last night.)

National Hockey League Standing

	W	L	Goals T	For	Agt	Pts
Chicago	4	1	1	16	8	9
Toronto	3	3	2	12	10	8
Rangers	4	0	0	9	4	8
Boston	3	1	1	13	7	7
Americans	3	2	0	7	10	6
Detroit	1	5	0	13	17	2
Canadiens	0	6	0	8	22	0

Flying Figures on Garden Ice Tonight



By a Staff Photographer

Above: Bruin first line of Charlie Sands, Bill Cowley, and Ray Getliffe. Upper right: Mac Colville. Below, left to right: Alex Shibicky, and Neil Colville. Inset: Lester Patrick, manager of Rangers.

Sporting Around the Hub

The beginning of a new football season starts this afternoon when the Harvard football lettermen elect a leader for the 1939 eleven. There are two logical candidates awaiting the honor, Torbie Macdonald, climax runner, and Tom Healey, veteran tackle. The former probably has the edge in choice due to having featured as a regular two years against one year for Healey.

Macdonald is 21 years of age, weighs over 175, is 6 feet in height and prepared at Andover. His home is in Malden, although he played his early football at Medford High School. Torbie was starting halfback against Yale in 1937 and again this year, scoring the winning touchdown against the Eli in the mud battle last Saturday.

Healey is 21 years of age, weighs 200, is 6ft. 1in. in height and prepared at Worcester Academy. His home is in Worcester. He was tackle and captain of the freshman eleven and last year won a minor "H" on the varsity eleven.

Both men are versatile athletes, Healey being a pitcher on the varsity baseball team and Macdonald is a track man and ball player. The team will have its final dinner at the Parker House tonight.

Regular practice for Northeastern hockey began at the Arena before breakfast this morning. Thirty-three men reported to Coach Herb Gallagher, including Capt. Johnny Byrne. The Huskies' first game comes Dec. 6 with M. I. T.

With candidates for the varsity and freshmen track teams reporting to Coach Clarence Dussault today, and varsity basketball candidates having reported to Coach Arthur Cochran yesterday, Tufts is well into its winter sports program. Among the veteran courtmen returning were Capt. Jim Weldon and Al Pearson, retiring captain of the football team. Tufts plays an 18-game schedule, the opener with Northeastern Dec. 14.

Tufts' jayvee basketball team has a new coach this year in Bennie Collier of Lynn, outstanding guard in New England circles last year.

Both B. U. and Tufts began their freshman basketball seasons yesterday afternoon, when Coaches Chet Delano and Al Kawal met candidates for the teams.

Lanky Bill Sayles, former University of Oregon pitcher who joined up with the Red Sox at Sarasota last spring, hopes he will absorb his 1939 minor league schooling anywhere except Little Rock. Not that Bill does not like the Southern League. He says there should be a law against mosquitoes down there and adds: "I wouldn't mind them if they didn't buzz with a southern accent."

Sayles won eight and lost the same number at Little Rock, working mostly in relief roles. His earned run average was slightly over the three mark. Joe Cronin liked the boy's speed and courage during the training period, and believes he will make the grade in a year or two.

Like all rookies, the ex-collegian's fast ball goes wild. The campaign at Little Rock, however, brought an immense improvement. Cronin will take another look this coming spring.

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- From Sports Sidelines
- By-Plays
- And Talking Of—
- Chess

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
WITH A BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND EDITION
4 cents a day to subscribers
The Christian Science Publishing Society
Boston, Massachusetts

Garden Winter Sports Show Has New Events

Boston and New England winter sports enthusiasts will officially greet "Old Man Winter" at Boston Garden one week from Wednesday night—Nov. 30—when the Fourth Annual National Winter Sports Exposition and Ski Tournament will get under way. The annual presentation of "Winter Sports on Parade" will continue through Sunday evening, Dec. 4.

These dates have been selected by winter sports manufacturers, jobbers, and retailers, together with hotels and clubs, as the best time to interest the trade and public.

Boston Garden, with its connecting North Station Exposition Building and capacity to house hundreds of exhibits under modern conditions—the nationally famous arena where many ice skating carnivals and championship hockey games are held—is the logical location for this exposition. Here the public and winter sports followers will have an opportunity to see at one time and in one place the newest offerings by the leading dealers and manufacturers of winter sports equipment.

On the mammoth indoor ski hill—85 feet high and 200 feet long, with real snow covering the hill and the arena floor—prominent skiers of Europe and the United States will participate in contests and exhibitions that will pack very bit of the thrills of the evergrowing popular outdoor contests. Daring performers on the hickory boards will be seen in actual competition on a hill that offers a splendid opportunity for sensational ski jumping, downhill running, slalom and stunts.

In addition to the skiing, General Manager Walter A. Brown will bring to the Garden some of the world's greatest fancy and trick ice skaters, stars who have never before exhibited their art before a New England audience. He has also arranged for race teams of sled dogs, born and bred in Little America, and the leading Canadian and American snow shoers.

After the opening performance on Wednesday evening, Nov. 30, two arena shows will be held each day at 2:30 and 8:30 p. m.

The arena shows will be of such length that ample opportunity will be afforded the public to visit and see the trade exhibits in Exposition Hall. These will be open daily from 1 to 11 p. m.

Princeton Books 19 Cage Contests

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 22 (AP)—Princeton University sports schedules just announced by R. Kenneth Fairman, graduate manager of athletics, included a 19-game basketball card and an 18-game hockey slate.

The Princeton quintet opens its season Dec. 17 against Dickinson College and finishes against Pennsylvania on March 11 at Philadelphia. The hockey outfit begins the season with the St. Nicholas Hockey Club of New York on Dec. 3 and closes against Queen's University on March 6 at Montreal.

Army and Rider College have been dropped by the basketball team and Duke University has been added. The hockey season is featured by home-and-home series with Yale, Harvard and Dartmouth and international games with McGill University, Toronto, Montreal and Queen's as opponents. The schedules:

(All games at home unless otherwise noted).

Basketball

Dec. 7, Dickinson; 14, Lafayette; 16, Rutgers.
Jan. 3, North Carolina at Chapel Hill; 4, Duke at Durham; 11, Syracuse; 14, Harvard at Cambridge; 16, Columbia; 21, Yale at New Haven.
Feb. 8, Rutgers at New Brunswick; 11, Columbia at New York City; 15, Harvard; 18, Dartmouth at Hanover; 22, Yale; 25, Cornell at Ithaca.
March 1, Pennsylvania; 4, Cornell; 7, Dartmouth 11, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

Hockey

Dec. 3, St. Nicholas H. C.; 7, Boston College; 10, Boston University; 18, St. Nicholas H. C. at New York City.
Jan. 3, McGill; 7, Montreal; 10, Manhattan Arrows; 14, Harvard at Cambridge; 16, Williams; 21, Yale.
Feb. 11, Dartmouth at Hanover; 14, Clarkson; 18, Dartmouth 22, Yale at New Haven; 25, Harvard; 28, St. Nicholas H. C.
March 4, Toronto at Toronto; 6, Queens, at Montreal.

Wildcat Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 22—University of New Hampshire's varsity court team will open its 1938-39 season with Massachusetts Institute of Technology, playing on the Durham floor Dec. 9, according to schedule release made yesterday by Carl Lundholm, associate director of physical education and athletics.

Featuring home-and-home games with New England College Conference league opponents, Connecticut State, Rhode Island State, Maine, and Northeastern, the schedule calls for 17 games nine to be played here. The schedule:

Dec. 9—Mass. Inst. of Technology; 13—Boston University at Boston.
Jan. 5—Rhode Island at Kingston; 7—St. Anselms; 10—Bates; 13—Springfield at Springfield; 14—Connecticut State at Storrs.
Feb. 1—Tufts at Medford; 4—Northeastern; 6—Lowell Textile; 10—Connnecticut State; 11—Northeastern at Boston; 15—American International; 17—Colby at Waterville; 18—University of Maine at Orono; 23—Rhode Island State; 25—University of Maine.

Soldan Refuses Title

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22 (AP)—Winning and celebrating football championships is the goal of most teams, but Soldan High School rejected the St. Louis interscholastic title yesterday.

The team had been awarded the championship because Cleveland High, to whom Soldan lost 20 to 6 last month, had used an ineligible player. Under such circumstances, Soldan students did not want the title.

After Soldan refused to celebrate, the forfeited game was ordered replayed to determine once more the titlist.

Yale Football Retains Coach Pond and Staff

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 22 (AP)—Raymond W. (Ducky) Pond, Yale head coach, and his staff of football mentors turned to winter activities today secure in the knowledge they would be retained for the 1939 season.

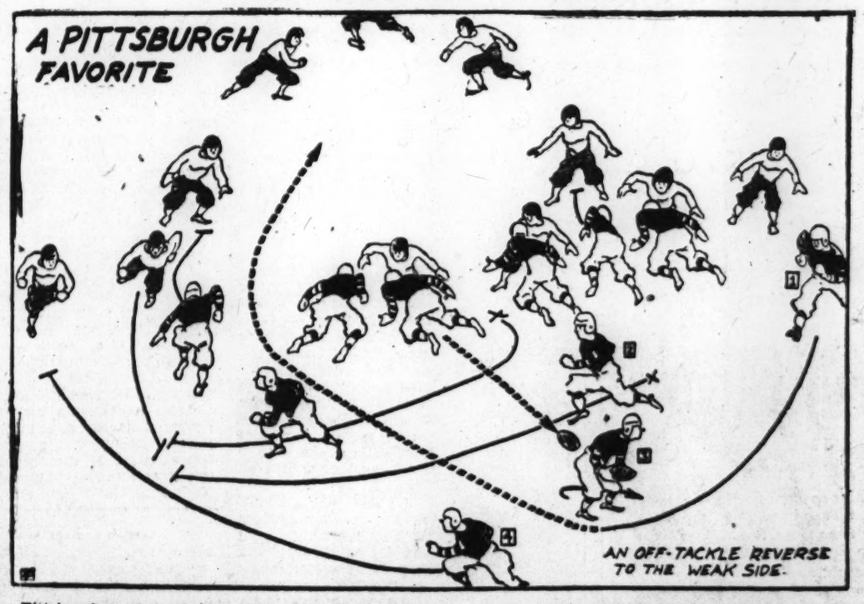
Their reappointment, announced yesterday by Chairman Malcolm Farmer of the Yale Athletic Association, put an end to alumni criticism of the season's record—six defeats in eight games—the worst in 67 years of Eli gridiron history.

The statement came simultaneously with the election of Joseph W. (Bill) Stack of East Lansing, Mich., to the team captaincy, succeeding William Platt of Rye, N. Y., and lauded the work of Coach Pond and his assistants.

"Ducky Pond and his associates have done good work this year, especially in preparation for the final game with Harvard and no changes in the staff are contemplated," read the Farmer announcement.

Pond's assistants include Earle (Greasy) Neale, his first lieutenant; Ivan Williamson, Marshall Wells, Bill Renner, Gerry Ford and Jim Deangelis.

Touchdown Parade



Pittsburgh power makes this play click. Jock Sutherland rates it among his most successful this season. It works from a single wing formation with unbalanced line to the right. The left end slides through to block the defensive center. The left guard and center check the opposing right guard. Pitt's right guard pulls out and, with his left halfback, dumps the right tackle. Pitt's right tackle blocks the left guard. The left tackle goes through to get the fullback. The right end smacks the left tackle. The fullback get the rival right end. The quarterback hands the ball to the right halfback, who is in motion, and then checks the defensive left end.

Olympics at Full Power For Valleyfield Contests

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the first time this year, the Boston Olympics will be at the peak of their power when they meet the Valleyfield Braves at the Garden next Friday and Saturday evenings.

And the O's will need all the power they can generate, for this current Braves outfit is one of the hottest teams in the Provincial Hockey League at present.

First of all they are battling the Cornwall Pyers for the league leadership and are only one point behind them. And second, besides keeping the stars of last year, the team has added many new faces which have strengthened the team all around.

Coach Perron of the Braves has retained only the best of last year's team. Theo Hamel, the league's high scorer last year, Johnny Lascelles, outstanding goalie, Jerry Philbin, and Rollie Deneault, are the only players returning.

Among the new players will be Eddie Gromoll, Valleyfield's new captain, who spent last winter with the Rovers in the Eastern Amateur League, and Len Godin, who has just returned from two seasons with the Wembley Monarchs of England. Both are defense men.

In fact, the Braves' defense is what concerns Coach Hago Harrington of the Olympics. Besides Gromoll and Godin, the Canadians have Jerry Philbin, who left his impression last year on both Boston fans and Olympic forwards, and Marcel Despelteau, who in 1937 was the main bulwark for the Granby Red Sox.

Coach Harrington at this hearing, however, is optimistic. Art Smith, Bill Splaine, Jim Roberts, and Russ Allen are back to normal. A good third line has been found, with Dick Lewis on left wing. Lewis, who contained Dartmouth last winter, seemed to find himself against Sherbrooke last Saturday and is now beginning to skate.

The Braves and the Olympics are really much more evenly matched than the score of the last game would seem to indicate. Valleyfield won, 5 to 0, but three of the goals were made late in the game when the locals sent five men up the ice in an attempt to equal the Canadians' two-goal lead.

If the Olympics win both games this week end, they will jump right up with the league leaders. If Cornwall beats Valleyfield tonight, the O's will be tied for first. If the Flyers lose, Hago's boys will take undisputed possession of first place.

Goalie Ted Frazier will be trying for his second shutout of the current campaign. He held the Sherbrooke Red Raiders scoreless last Friday night, while his mates were collecting three off Zeke Ferley.

Chicago Scorers Dominate Scoring In Hockey League

MONTREAL, Nov. 22 (AP)—A brand new lineup of star point-getters, explaining in part why the Champion Chicago Black Hawks shot to the top of the standing so early this season, is revealed in the first official scoring statistics issued by the National Hockey League.

The Hawks, who in past seasons seldom had more than one or two players anywhere near the scoring leaders, have six among the first 17 on the list today. The leader of the circuit is Johnny Gottselig, veteran Chicago winger who was slated for utility duty this season, and two of the other high men are the Black Hawk play-makers.

In six games, Gottselig has made five goals and drawn two assists. His teammate, Russ Blinco, formerly of the Montreal Maroons, hasn't netted a goal yet, but he has assisted on six scoring plays to tie with Bill Cowley of Boston one point behind Gottselig. Paul Thompson, one of 11 players with four points each, also has earned all his points on assists. Cully Dahlstrom, Mush March and Jeff Desilets also are among the leaders.

Second to Gottselig in goal-getting is Ebbie Goodfellow of Detroit, who has scored four.

Bad-man leadership is divided among Red Horner and Reg Hamilton of Toronto and Bill McKenzie of Chicago, each with 14 minutes in the penalty box. Records of the leading scorers;

Player, Club	G	A	Pts
Gottselig, Chicago	5	2	7
Cowley, Boston	1	5	6
Blinco, Chicago	0	6	6
Blake, Montreal	3	2	5
Jackson, Toronto	3	2	5
Dahlstrom, Chicago	1	4	5
Bruneteau, Detroit	1	4	5
Goodfellow, Detroit	4	0	4
Barry, Detroit	3	1	4
March, Chicago	2	2	4
Desilets, Chicago	2	2	4
Marker, Toronto	2	2	4
Schriner, Americans	1	3	4
Deacon, Detroit	1	3	4
Anderson, Americans	1	3	4
Kelly, Toronto	1	3	4
Thompson, Chicago	0	4	4

McMillin Would Have Coaches Call Signals

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Nov. 22 (AP)—Alvin N. (Bo) McMillin, Indiana University grid mentor and himself one of the great quarterbacks of all time, last night proposed the job of signal calling be "placed where the responsibility belongs—with the coach."

Speaking in a radio interview, McMillin said he would urge the National Football Coaches Rules Committee, of which he is a member, to back his suggestion at a meeting in Chicago next month.

"By letting the coach call the plays," McMillin said, "it would speed up the game and make it more interesting."

"And another thing—some of these coaches are supposed to be smart—let's see what they can do running a team on the field."

McMillin characterized as "unfair" requirements for players "to spend endless hours trying to master signals and then spend the same amount of time as the other players in practice."

He explained under his proposal the coach would huddle with the team, call the plays and then leave the field before the action starts.

Harvard Wins Soccer Crown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 22—Harvard won the New England Intercollegiate Soccer League title with a 2-to-1 conquest of Yale in last week's crucial game. The game closed Harvard's schedule and gives the Crimson a perfect record with seven conquests in league competition.

Yale dropped to fourth place as a result of the defeat, with Springfield and Wesleyan holding the second and third place rankings. Yale has two more games to play, however, including meetings with M. I. T., and Springfield. The Springfield clash will have a direct bearing on the battle for second place, for all other teams have closed their seasons and their percentage figure is final.

Hammarstrom of Wesleyan is the high scorer of the league to date with 10 goals, but Mendel of Harvard, who registered two goals in the Yale game, barely missed overtaking the Wesleyan leader. Mendel has nine goals.

The standings of the League as announced today by T. W. Taylor of Brown, Secretary-Treasurer of the League, are as follows:

	Won	Lost	Tied	Pts.	PC.
Harvard	7	0	0	14	1.000
Springfield	3	1	1	7	.700
Wesleyan	5	2	1	11	.688
Amherst	4	2	0	8	.668
Yale	4	2	0	8	.667
Dartmouth	4	3	0	8	.571
Mass. State	2	2	2	6	.500
Williams	4	2	0	8	.500
Tufts	2	4	0	4	.333
Brown	2	6	0	4	.250
Ct. State	0	4	0	0	.000
Trinity	0	4	0	0	.000
M. I. T.	0	5	0	0	.000

High School Sensation

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 22 (AP)—Bobby Cifers, Kingsport High School's sensational touchdown machine, has demonstrated his ability to score under pressure.

The 183-pound junior halfback sparked Kingsport to a 29-to-6 victory last night over previously undefeated and untied Knoxville City High, scoring nine points himself, tossing two touchdown passes and gaining 142 yards on running plays.

Cifer's touchdown and three points after boosted his season's point total to 222 points, 11 more than tallied by Bill De Correvont of Chicago last season.

N. U. vs. Tufts in 1939

Substitution of Northeastern University for Colby College marks the only change in the Tufts 1939 football schedule over this year's, according to Prof. Clarence P. Houston, director of athletics, who announced the schedule late yesterday. The schedule:

Oct. 7—Middlebury at Middlebury, Vt.; 14—Amherst at Amherst; 21—Northeastern; 28—Williams; Nov. 4—Brown at Providence; 11—New Hampshire at Durham; 18—Bowdoin; 25—Massachusetts State College at Amherst.

Roller Hockey

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 22 (AP)—Roller hockey, once an outstanding sport in this city, returns next week, Arthur Ives of Meriden announced yesterday, with the transfer of the Waltham, Mass., franchise to Waterbury. Formal approval was expected at a league meeting in Providence, R. I., Wednesday night.

Coast Guard Captain

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 22 (AP)—Joseph J. McClelland of Seattle, Wash., star tackle, was elected captain of the 1939 Coast Guard Academy football team today. William K. Earle of Stony Creek Mills, Pa., was named manager.

Newport 18, Cambridge 6

CAMBRIDGE, England, Nov. 22 (CP Cable)—Newport defeated Cambridge University 18-6 in an English Rugby Union match played here yesterday.

Pacific Coast Sidelines—Over 140 Records Listed—Associated Press Football Poll

Gene Mako's Tennis Future Now Chief Amateur Interest

From Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Now that J. Donald Budge has gone and done it (turned pro), chief interest in America's amateur tennis outlook attaches to the future of Gene Mako, the partner whom he forsook for a guarantee of $75,000 and hopes of more than "a humerd grand."

Gene is no novice when it comes to covering the court. This fundamental was no more apparent than in the tight places in the closing sets of the 1938 amateur tournaments. Gene was either top-notch in doing more than his share to retain doubles titles, or Don was giving way to allow his younger partner to undergo fire and seasoning.

Anyone who saw Don in his last major tournament, the Pacific Southwest, got the impression that in bursting his amateur bonds he was like the storied horse whose master said wasn't blind: the horse just didn't care. In these days it's only fair to admit that such an attitude as Don's would probably be adopted by any of us who came to a day when the mere signing of our name would put us on Easy Street for life if we were middling careful.

Whether Gene will wind up the 1939 campaign at the door which Don has just gone through is a question almost sure to be answered in the negative. Gene's best friends are those who firmly believe his showing with Don in the latter days was of intrinsic worth. They further point to his surprise showing in singles play here at the Pacific Southwest and at the Berkeley championships.

But temperament seems to indicate that Gene believes doubles is his only top-rung position. Higher-strung than Don, he has popped off more often, almost always in a bantering way. The best that this has revealed is that his aspiration for a spotlight is not at Wimbledon but in front of his own swing orchestra! He is shrewd enough to see that he can last more seasons waving a baton than he can a racket.

His name is being built up, and I confess I'd come out of retirement to see him perform in a ball-room. In the long run, we loyal citizens should pull for his choice in music, for he'll pay more taxes for more years than he probably would in the declining years of a tennis career and his taxpaying would help us all.

In casting about for another partner on the courts, Gene has had to look no farther than his own town, for he has decided to team up with Jack Tidball, erstwhile United States intercollegiate champion, captain of the U. C. L. A. varsity in 1934, and always an imposing name on any ladder of any major tournament, as even Budge has found out.

Jack, who is as slow-going in his demeanor as a Texas-league pitcher, has been confining his play to southern California in the past two years while nursing a future in export trade. That his tennis days are far from over was strikingly exhibited recently at the opening of the new grass courts at Long Beach, where he defeated Budge two-out-of-three, the last amateur appearance of "Mr. Tennis," as the champion is dubbed in hoarse press-box whispers.

For anyone who is convinced that the four-nation champion is the greatest tennis player who ever lived, and who are convinced the Australians have the best material on the way up, it is a stiff jolt to hear that the American hold on the Davis Cup is not materially loosened by the relaxation of Don's good right hand.

Yet this pronouncement of America's unimpaired status comes from none other than Perry T. Jones, secretary of the Southern California Tennis Association, mainspring of the Pacific Southwest tourney, and one of the real aides to the Oakland flame that became a conflagration on the world's turf.

"When Tilden turned pro," Mr. Jones recalls, "everybody gave up on tennis in this country. Then along came Vines. When Ellsworth turned pro, they really thought we were lost. And along came Budge. Now that Don has turned, there'll be somebody else next year.

"Here in Southern California," he reveals, "we have a flock of kids coming along who are apt to crack right up there at the top at any time. With youngsters like Jack Kramer, Dave Freeman, Bobby Carrothers, and Ted Olewine making rapid strides in the game, the caliber of championship tennis will never let down.

"As for doubles," Mr. Jones goes out on the limb, "I believe that Gene Mako is the greatest doubles player in the world. His true worth is greatly under-estimated, overshadowed as Gene has been by Budge. But Mako can team up with Tidball and defeat, I believe, any doubles combination in the world."

Robert K. Shellaby

Packers Set Pro Grid Scoring Mark

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—Although the Green Bay Packers failed to beat the New York Giants Sunday, they hung up a new scoring record for the National Professional Football League.

The three points they scored against the Giants gave the Packers a total of 223 points, three more than the record they established last year, according to the weekly statistics just announced.

The Giants themselves are well on the way to a new league efficiency mark for forward passing, leading the circuit with 76 out of 147 for 61 per cent. This is five per cent better than the mark established by Brooklyn in 1933. The Giants have yet to meet the Dodgers and Washington Redskins.

Another new record also can be made Sunday by the Chicago Cardinals who have completed 104 passes in 224 tosses to hold second place in efficiency with 46 per cent. By completing five aerials against Cleveland, the Cards will surpass the record of 108 made by Green Bay two years ago.

Women's Amateur Golf at Noroton

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 22

The United States Golf Association yesterday announced sites for two of its 1939 championships. The women's amateur title event will be played at the Wee Burn Club, Noroton, Conn., and the public links championship at Baltimore, Md.

The public links competition is scheduled for July 24-29. Dates for the women's amateur will be announced later.

HERE'S AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE FROM DU PONT TO MONITOR READERS

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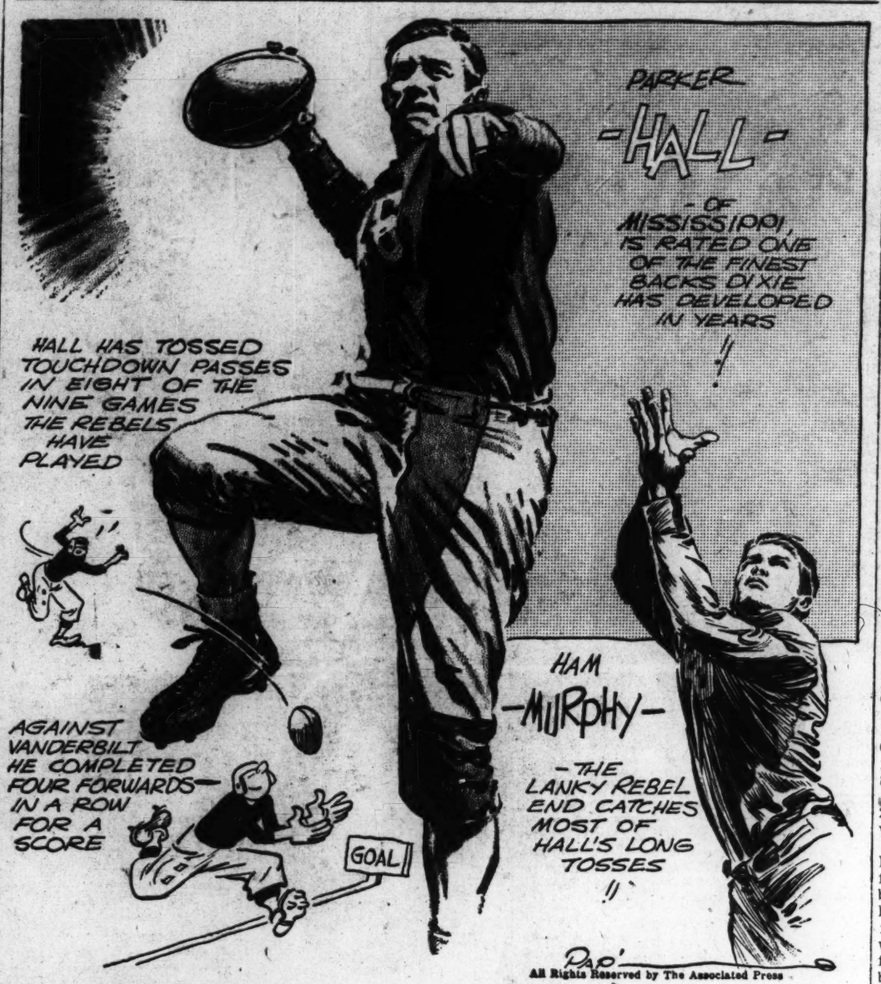
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Fancy Passing —By Pap'


PARKER
-HALL-
-OF MISSISSIPPI IS RATED ONE OF THE FINEST BACKS DIXIE HAS DEVELOPED IN YEARS
!
HALL HAS TOSSED TOUCHDOWN PASSES IN EIGHT OF THE NINE GAMES THE REBELS HAVE PLAYED
HAM
-MURPHY-
-THE LANKY REBEL END CATCHES MOST OF HALL'S LONG TOSSES
!!
AGAINST VANDERBILT HE COMPLETED FOUR FORWARDS—IN A ROW FOR A SCORE
GOAL
Pap'
All Rights Reserved by The Associated Press

The Mississippi U. football team has been riding high on the accurate tosses of Parker Hall.

You can have your O'Briens and your Luckmans. Ole Miss will string along with Hall.

In every game this season, with the exception of the Mississippi Teachers contest, Hall has pitched touchdown passes. His victims include Louisiana State, Louisiana Tech, Arkansas, Vanderbilt, Centenary, George Washington, St. Louis and Sewanee. Against the Teachers, Hall twice carried the ball over the goal.

Hall got off to a great start in the first game when he tossed a long pass to score against L. S. U. His passing, running, and all-around play enabled the Rebels to score one of the early upsets of the season over Bernie Moore's Tigers, 20-7.

A senior, Hall had played two years without getting much recognition. And then Harry Mehre, the old Notre Dame center who had been coaching at Georgia, took over the chores at Ole Miss. Mehre saw in Hall a great all-around back. A 195-pounder, standing 6 feet 2, with poise under fire, Hall blossomed out.

Hall's exhibition against Vanderbilt was enough to establish him as a great passer. He pitched four straight strikes to chalk up the Rebels' score. In this contest Mississippi suffered its only reverse of the season to date. Vandy came up with a last-minute score to snatch the game, 13-7.

While you hear a great deal about Hall's ability on the offense, he is just as great a defensive player. His punting has been consistently good all season, averaging 40.5 yards from the line of scrimmage.

His work has made a strong team of Mississippi, which had not been able to win a Conference game in the two previous years. —Pap'

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—Mal Stevens, New York University coach who reported once this season that his eight-year-old son would not even speak to him because of what had been happening to the Violets, has turned his attention to the N. Y. U. faculty. With the climax game against Fordham coming up Saturday, the professors decided to release all football players from classes scheduled after 2 p. m., so they could have time to practice. "First time I've had any real co-operation this season," Stevens growled when he heard the news.

ALBUQUERQUE — The University of New Mexico Lobos may wind up in the Rose Bowl New Year's Day, but they will have to work for their admission. Negotiations are under way for a Christmas Day game between New Mexico and the undefeated San Jose (Calif.) State team, according to Coach Ted Shipkey, and if the Lobos make the trip they will probably stay over to see the Rose Bowl game or some other New Year's contest.

DURHAM, N. C.—The largest crowd in the history of southern football is assured for the Duke-Pittsburgh encounter Saturday. Already about 45,000 seats have been sold, according to Dayton Dean, Duke's Business Manager of Athletics, and 5,000 more are available in temporary stands. The old southern attendance record is 42,880, set at the 1935 Duke-North Carolina game.

COLLEGE STATION, Texas—The Texas Aggies are not fooling when they call Owens (Slick) Rogers, who will lead them against the Texas Longhorns Thursday "Captain." Slick, besides being captain of the football team, is a captain in an A. and M. Cadet Corps, serving as plans and training officer on the regimental staff of the infantry regiment.

NEW YORK—The Manhattan College team has a special reason for wanting to beat Villanova Thursday. The Wildcats have not been beaten in their last 19 games, although they have been tied, and the winning streak started back in 1936 with a 12-0 victory over Manhattan.

DETROIT—Gus Dorais, Detroit University coach, claims he finally has found something new in college football. Some members of his varsity squad have been complaining because six trips, totalling about 10,000 miles of travel, took so much time from classes they had a hard time keeping up in their scholastic work. Most football players, says Gus, are willing to take the trips and let the professors take care of the worrying about classroom marks.

LEXINGTON, Va.—Virginia Military's game with Virginia Tech Thanksgiving Day not only is the climax of the football season, but V. M. I. players figure its something like a final examination. Lacking in experience at the start of the season, the Flying Squadron adopted a system which Coach Pooley Hubert called "learning to play football by playing it." The Cadets won only one of their first four games, but they have run through their last six without a defeat.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Nearing the End of the Season

College football in the United States is rapidly nearing the end of the 1938 season. Some of the largest of the universities have already completed their schedules. A number of others will ring down the curtain on Thanksgiving Day, while most of the rest will finish next Saturday. After then there will be only a few scattered contests with the famous "Bowl" games the last performances on New Year's Day.

Two Traditional Games Alike

There were two traditional contests Saturday which always attract country-wide attention. They were the Harvard-Yale and California-Stanford games. No matter what the records of these teams may be, when they come together you can depend upon it that they will draw a large crowd. This is not only due to the fact that they have many alumni to draw from; but they have an appeal to the rank and file of those who like to watch college football as well as those who like to be able to say that they saw one of these games. Comparing the games which were played some 3,000 miles apart and it is surprising to find how much alike they were.

© International
Fritz Crisler

Both Won in Last Quarter

Harvard and California were both decided favorites to win. On past performances there was every reason to expect that they would win by comfortable margins. But in each case the underdog furnished plenty of opposition and, instead of one-sided games resulting, neither game was decided until the last quarter. At New Haven Yale out first-downed and out-rushed Harvard and at Berkeley, Stanford did the same thing to California. So when the final whistle blew, Harvard and California were very glad to call it a day with victories by the small scores of 7 to 0 and 6 to 0. The moral to this is not to figure either of these games as being a one-sided affair.

Crisler and Michigan

When the history of the football season is compiled Fritz Crisler and Michigan will have to be recorded as having furnished one of the outstanding performances of the year. In his first year at Ann Arbor Crisler brought the Wolverines back into the top ranks after they had been far down in the list for several years. The former Chicago star again proved that he has few equals as a football coach and Michigan is now looking forward to many years of success on the gridiron. That perennial champion of the Big Ten—Minnesota—was the only team to gain a victory over the Maize and Blue this year. A tie for second place in the Big Ten is indeed a fine showing and serves notice on Minnesota that the Gophers are going to find it harder hanging onto the Conference title in the years to come than it has been in the past.

Wilson of Harvard

That the pickers of all-American elevens for 1938 will not select any member of the Harvard team for their honor eleven is quite certain. The men selected for the backfield positions are the ones who show up best as ball carriers, punters, or triple-threat players. The back who oftentimes is more responsible than anyone else for making another back all-America seldom gets the credit he deserves. If one were to name an all-America back this year on the basis of blocking and backing up a line, there would be a Harvard player on that team and his name would be Cliff Wilson. For diagnosing an opponent's plays, hard tackling and effective blocking the Crimson has never had a player who could excell his record and Coach Harlow is going to find one of his most difficult jobs next Fall will be filling the shoes of this star who started every game during his freshman and varsity years.

Sport Shavings Here and There

The Silver Star yachting championships will be held at the Golden Gate International Exposition next year and will have entries from South as well as North America. . . The nine lettermen who were on the California hockey squad of 1937-38 are back for this year's team. . . . As 34 of the 49 men on this year's Indiana football squad were sophomores the Hoosiers are looking forward to a better season in 1939. . . . Charles Ayres, who played center on this Fall's Harvard freshman eleven, is the son of Russ Ayres, former Harvard baseball star. . . . Ole Miss is evidently giving up the intersectional game idea. In 1936 it played five such games and traveled 12,000 miles. This year it scheduled only two intersectional contests. . . . The Detroit Boat Club will celebrate its 100th anniversary next year.

Alabama Basketball

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Ala., Nov. 22—Coach Hank Crisp, basketball mentor at Alabama, is practicing his players daily at the Capstone gym. The cage season begins early in December, and Coach Crisp is looking for an improved team this year. This may be the first time in several years that there has not been a football player on the basketball squad.

Ex-Champ Maps Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Glenn Waterhouse, former world's champion star-boat skipper, is on the committee of San Francisco yachtsmen planning details of the Golden Gate-to-Hawaii ocean race to start June 18, 1939, as part of the sports program of the California World's Fair.

Notre Dame Is Still First On National Poll

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—Notre Dame, unchecked in eight major starts this season, holds its place at the top of the Associated Press football ranking poll for the second straight week. Close behind is Texas Christian, with Duke, Tennessee, and Pittsburgh within striking distance.

The writers gave Notre Dame 48 votes for first place and 807 points, while T. C. U. had 28 first-place ballots and 746 points. Duke was third with 553 points, and Tennessee and Pitt tied for fourth with 523 points.

Each of the leaders has terrific opposition ahead, Texas Christian playing Southern Methodist, Duke undergoing the acid test against Pitt and Tennessee meeting Kentucky, an old rival, next Saturday, while Notre Dame faces Southern California on Dec. 3.

The rankings as cast by 84 sports writers: (first-place votes in brackets, points scored on 10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1 basis)

	Points
Notre Dame (48)	807
Texas Christian (28)	746
Duke (3)	553
Tennessee (3)	523
Pittsburgh (2)	523
Oklahoma	351
Carnegie	336
Minnesota	152
California	151
Cornell	147

Second ten: Holy Cross 79, Michigan 52, Dartmouth 38, Southern California 36, Northwestern 35, Villanova 33, Texas Tech 25, Fordham 21, Santa Clara 13, Georgetown 11.

Others mentioned: Boston College 2, Iowa State, Alabama, and Harvard, 1 each.

Last Saturday's engagements had little effect on the ranking of the first 10. Notre Dame and T. C. U. both winners although the Irish were hard pressed by Northwestern, are in the same spots they occupied a week ago. Duke again lapsed into offensive spottiness, but managed to beat North Carolina State and as a result the Blue Devils took over third place from Tennessee, which dropped to fourth.

Pittsburgh held fifth position by annihilating Penn State, a tough customer in its own league, and Oklahoma moved from seventh to sixth by taming Iowa State, previously unbeaten. Carnegie dropped to seventh and Minnesota, which beat Wisconsin and won the Big Ten title, jumped from twenty-third to eighth. California, victor over Stanford, continued to hold ninth and Cornell, preparing for its Thanksgiving Day clash with Penn, fell to tenth.

The happenings shrink in comparison with the importance of coming struggles for power. Duke, Southern Conference champion and the only unbeaten, untied, and unscored upon major eleven, has its golden opportunity against Pitt. On the other hand, the Panthers, presumably again hale and hearty, can make up for that defeat by Carnegie Tech and end their season in the proverbial blaze of glory.

Texas Christian renews a traditional enmity with Southern Methodist. The old adage, "No team can play through a Southwest Conference schedule unbeaten" gets its final chance against the Horned Frogs in this imbroglio, but the Three Musketeers, Davey O'Brien, the unbelievably great passer; Ki Aldrich, the center, and I. B. Hale, the mammoth tackle, should be able to take care of it.

Nor can the importance of the duel between Notre Dame and Southern California be underestimated. The Trojans have many an old score to settle with the Irish from a rivalry that goes back to the great days of Frank Carideo and Gaius Shaver. If the men of Troy win this one and end the all-conquering progress of the Irish, the account will be balanced.

Big Ten Conference

Minnesota		**Purdue**	
15-Washington	0	19-Detroit	6
16-Nebraska	7	21-Butler	6
7-Purdue	0	0-Minnesota	7
7-Michigan	6	6-Fordham	6
3-N'thwestern	6	13-Wisconsin	7
28-Iowa	0	0-Iowa	0
0-Notre Dame	19	12-Ohio State	0
21-Wisconsin	0	13-Indiana	6
97	38	84	38
Michigan		**Ohio State**	
14-Mich. St.	0	6-Indiana	0
45-Chicago	7	7-So. Calif.	14
6-Minnesota	7	0-Northwestern	0
15-Yale	13	42-Chicago	7
14-Illinois	0	32-N Y U.	0
19-Pennsylvania	13	0-Purdue	12
0-No thwest'n	0	32-Illinois	14
18-Ohio State	0	0-Michigan	18
131	40	109	65
Indiana		**Northwestern**	
0-Ohio State	6	21-Kansas St.	0
2-Illinois	12	33-Drake	0
0-Nebraska	0	0-Ohio State	0
6-Kansas St.	13	13-Illinois	0
0-Wisconsin	6	6-Minnesota	3
0-Boston C.	14	13-Wisconsin	20
7-Iowa	3	0-Michigan	0
6-Purdue	13	7-Notre Dame	9
21	67	93	32
Illinois		**Wisconsin**	
0-Ohio Uni.	6	27-Marquette	0
44-De Paul	7	31-Iowa	13
12-Indiana	2	6-Pittsburgh	26
6-Notre Dame	14	7-Purdue	13
0-No'thwestern	13	6-Indiana	0
0-Michigan	14	20-Northwestern	13
14-Ohio St.	32	14-U. C. L. A.	7
34-Chicago	0	0-Minnesota	21
110	88	111	93
Chicago		**Iowa**	
0-Bradley	0	3-U. C. L. A.	27
7-Michigan	45	13-Wisconsin	31
14-Iowa	27	27-Chicago	14
7-Ohio St.	42	0-Colgate	14
34-De Pauw	14	0-Purdue	0
13-Harvard	47	0-Minnesota	28
0-C.of Pacific	32	3-Indiana	7
0-Illinois	34	0-Nebraska	14
75	241	46	135

Minnesota Captain

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 22 (AP)—Win Pedersen, of Minneapolis, the iron man of Minnesota's 1938 Big Ten Conference Football Champions, will captain the 1939 Gopher eleven.

Pederson, a 60-minute man at his tackle positon on more than one occasion and seldom relieved in any game until the waning moments of play, was elected by 37 lettermen.

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Don Lash broke U. S. four-mile record with time of 19:19.3, bettering previous mark of 20:03 made in 1913.

Records Await Approval Of A. A. U. Convention Dec. 2

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—A total of 144 record performances in track and field, swimming, weight lifting and horseshoe pitching, five of them better than existing world records, will be presented to the Amateur Athletic Union for approval at its annual convention at Washington, Dec. 2, 3 and 4.

The list, compiled by Paul R. Jordan, Chairman of the Records Committee, is topped by the greatest mile running performance ever listed, Glenn Cunningham's 4:04.4 mile made on Dartmouth College's indoor track last March.

Cunningham's record, and all the rest that are not bettered by others on the same list, likely will be accepted as American records. Only one of the track performances will even be submitted to the International Amateur Athletic Federation for world-record consideration, however. That is the 440-yard relay time of 40.5s., made by the University of Southern California quartet of Leland Lafond, William C. Anderson, Payton Jordan and Adrian Talley, last May. It betters the record of 40.8 set by another Southern California team in 1931.

Mark Made Indoors

Cunningham's mile would not receive international recognition because the I. A. A. F. does not accept records made indoors. Wayne Rideout's three-quarter mile mark of 3:00.3, made at Princeton, N. J., last June, is only one tenth of a second better than the mark held by Josef Mostert of Belgium. The I. A. A. F. requires a fifth-second margin in long races.

World records in swimming that will come up for American recognition are Ralph Flanagan's 5:56.5 for the 500 meters freestyle over a 25-yard course and Jack Kasley's 1:08.6 for the 100 meters breaststroke. Flanagan is the chief record-breaker on the list with 14 marks up for consideration.

Major Performances

Ben Johnson, former Columbia University sprinter, has eight marks listed but only one belongs in the front rank. That is his six-second indoor 60-yard dash. He also is down as making 60 yards in 6.1, equalling the old mark, twice. Katherine Rawls Thompson, Miami swimming star, has seven new swimming records on the list and Halina Tomski of Detroit, six.

Among the major track performances which will be considered are outdoor marks of 14:27 for three miles and 19:17.3 for four miles, made by Don Lash at East Lansing, Mich., last November and an indoor 5,000-meter mark of 14:39 by the same runner. Cunningham is down for an indoor mile in 4:07.4, made on a board track, and a 3:48.4 time for 1500 meters.

Others include: Outdoor American records—2-mile steeplechase, 9:59.4, Floyd Lochner, Oklahoma; pentathlon, 3304 points, John Borican, Elberon, N. J.; 400 meters relay, 40:5, Southern California; 3,000 meters walk, 13:39.9, Henry Cieman, Toronto; 20,000 meters walk, 1:51:57, John Rahkonen, New York. "Noteworthy performance"—distance medley, 9:59.4, North Texas State Teachers College. Citizens record—javelin, 231ft. 7½in., L. H. Bell, Miami University.

N. C. A. A. Cross-Country

EAST LANSING, Mich., Nov 22 (AP)—Gregory Rice, stocky Notre Dame runner, put on a driving sprint to the tape yesterday to win the first National Collegiate Athletic Association's cross-country championship, but Indiana University sent enough men across behind him to take the team crown and that of the Central

Rice raced the field home in 20:12.9, establishing the first National Collegiate mark and breaking the course and Central Conference record of 20:15.7 set in 1937 by James T. Smith of Indiana.

Indian held its score to 51 points to place first, Notre Dame was second with 61, Drake third with 68, Michigan State fourth with 70, Alfred University fifth with 103, and Purdue sixth with 133.

Collegiate Conference.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Albert R. Bates resigned as business administrator of P. G. A. to become general counsel. George R. Jacobus re-elected President.

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Antiques Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Decorative Arts

Indoor Doors Have Charm

Santa Monica, Calif.

It is worth while to remind ourselves once in a while that not only front doors and garden doors, but also indoor doors may delight us by their variety and character.

They may do this in so many different fashions.

They may be enriched with panels and moldings; may have happy carvings around them or over them; may be painted with arabesques, as in certain houses of the Italian Renaissance. Made of richly veined mahogany, some are set in archways as in early American homes. Guarded by lovely pilasters, they may be treated to over-door decoration. Or, again, they may be quite modern and simply functional.

A collection of prints of the various types would be interesting enough, but they might also hold suggestions for the planning or remodelling of our interiors.

Recollecting at random a few indoor doors, I think of certain ones of Elizabethan and Tudor days, when they were so completely part of the surrounding romantic panelling that they could hardly be distinguished from it. I think of how, as the love of "pomp and circumstance" increased, each doorway came to be an object of adornment for its own sake till sometimes it would vie in elaboration with the ornate fireplace. In that room from Clifford's Inn, for example, now preserved in the Victoria and Albert Museum, the door was set like a picture in a richly carved frame.

As for early American indoor doors, there are many, many, lovely examples. Some are in old Deerfield, others on Long Island, more are elsewhere. Especially happy is the harmony wrought at Madison's Montpelier, between not only the doors and mantels, but between these and window frames, wainscots, and even cupboards. Such treatment means that the doors are not mere ways through walls, but take their due share in the decoration. It means that each room becomes a complete whole or "composition." And this again means achieving dignity and also restfulness.

You feel this even in such a stately mansion as the Otis house in Boston. In the beautiful dining-room there one finds a choice example of the indoor door taking its part in the room's unity. Door and window and fireplace details, with their Adam inspiration, and coloring of green and buff—yes, and the cornices and dado molding, too—seem to have a way, not only of speaking, but rather of singing together.

E. M.

White-Paneled Dining Room

With a fireplace emphasizing its Colonial atmosphere by surrounding paneling, the wall of a dining room is painted white, ivory or cream. The three remaining walls may be of another color but must be kept very light in tone. Pale green contrasts nicely with white paneling and trim, and with a dark green spatter-work floor. Maple, mahogany or pine period furniture will be suitable here.

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Left, Photo: Feuerstein, Schuls-Tarasp-Vulpera. Top right, Albert Stein, St. Moritz

Strongly defined national tastes are found in the home architecture, furnishings, and costumes of different European countries, these pictures relating to Switzerland. The houses about the village square are built at such angles with the streets as owners choose and have windows placed to suit interior needs rather than exterior symmetry. Wide archways allow carts like the one by the fountain, to approach hay storage in the rear of the dwelling. . . . The lavishly carved interior room is in St. Moritz and dates from 1621. Frieze, pilasters, and beams are enriched in scale patterns, broken by rosettes and moldings, the cupboard ornamented likewise.

Peasant Crafts Revival in Europe

By W. A. de Sager

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The decline in peasant crafts has brought with it a realization of their importance. It is indeed significant, that the word art which is now often applied to objects of peasant origin, was formerly seldom employed to describe the works of rural craftsmen. In the days when the peasantry was dependent on its own efforts—or on the local carpenter, carver or smith—for the manufacture of furniture and other necessities, it was taken as a matter of course that what was made should be well finished and pleasing to behold.

With the revival of interest in peasant customs and crafts came the desire to revive local types of dress, causing parents and grandparents to bring long-forgotten treasures from chests and wardrobes. Where once peasants tried to imitate townspeople, city visitors now seek to emulate peasant styles, which may be seen commonly, even on the smartest skiing slopes in Switzerland. Each of the 22 cantons has an individual peasant costume tradition.

Swiss peasants have always been proud of their houses. In the Engadine the size of the house owned by even the small peasant seems out of proportion with its master's modest means. For the sense of security, dwellings are built close together, giving an Engadine village almost the appearance of a prosperous town of stately residences. Each is different in form, each is set at a different angle, yet the harmony of the general conception is in no way spoilt.

Building of the houses, many of which date from the 15th century, were events shared by members of the community who contributed work, material or transportation. The prospective tenant frequently was his own architect. Plans and construction drawings, in the modern sense of the terms, played little part in his architecture.

Façades were sometimes painted and sometimes ornamented with sgraffito, a decoration introduced from Italy. The process consists in applying a thin coat of lime-whitened mortar, which is afterward scratched away so as to form a design before it has had time to harden, revealing thereby the darker tone of the under-surface. Windows were placed to suit the individual rooms, and little attention was paid to the symmetrical appearance of the house. Window frames were set well back in the thick walls, which were splayed inside, to admit as much light as possible.

Swiss houses have for the most part remained unchanged, and the wide portal still leads directly into the lofty, vaulted hall called the suler, which occupies a central position and gives an air of spaciousness, even luxury, to the dwelling. This is used as storeroom, workroom and playroom, and in summer meals were taken there.

Living-room walls and ceiling were decorated, often with chip-carving, as was the built-in cupboard, which sometimes contained an escritoire, and always a secret drawer or two. Practically every living-room was surrounded by a bench, attached to the walls.

The advent of factory systems not only robbed the peasants of an important part of their livelihood, but also impaired their initiative. Soon the urge to make a living caused an exodus from the country to newly established centers of production, which meant a decline for many a small community. So extensive was this migratory movement that Sweden lost 1,000,000 in population. Most of the emigrants went to the United States.

Sweden's pioneering led to the now world-famed home crafts movement known as the "Hemslöjd." Until the encroachments of industry in the rural areas, most Swedes had been engaged in crafts of various kinds, including the weaving of woolen fabrics and linen, embroidery, the making of rugs, carpets and furniture, the working of metal.

Now these industries of Sweden provide employment for well over 40,000 men and women, and have an annual income exceeding 35,000,000 Kronen ($8,750,000), a real achievement for a country with a population of just over 6,000,000.

Similar successful movements exist in other continental countries. In Finland wool carding, spinning and weaving has been revived and other crafts are also being fostered.

Peasant art in Rumania did not suffer eclipse and the unspoilt character of the people—78 per cent of whom are engaged in agricultural occupations—has not yet been marred by the industrialism. Tools, utensils and much of the furniture are still made by the peasants and the women weave and embroider the people's brilliant and decorative garments. An innate sense of style and proportion find expression in the ornamentation of the churches and houses, in the carvings on even the simplest objects of domestic use. That Rumanian peasant art is as alive and vital today is largely due to the interest of King Carol and his English-born mother, the late Queen Marie.

Romance in Your Pantry

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It may prove surprising to learn that many a dish which one has been handling every day without thought has more meaning than simply as a dish. Reading about old marbled-ware, how it was made, how it looked, I rushed to the kitchen cupboard for a dish I had used for years, and that had been in my mother's cupboard, and since earliest recollection used to mix cookies and fried cakes in. It had been just a dish. Now it was something more, with rich brown and yellow mottled surface, pleasing shape, the beautiful glaze.

Was it Bennington ware, or a more common sort of Rockingham? or neither? Had it been a farm bride's milk pan? Was it an object of interest to the group of neighbors gathered at the kiln when its firing was in progress?

Then there are those lovely old blue and pink dishes. Perhaps an old sugar bowl is storing odds and ends, or a plate serves as a cover to a cookie jar? One of these old dishes on the shelf or buffet would give prestige to your dining room! Much of domestic and social life and history these can show, if one takes the trouble to look.

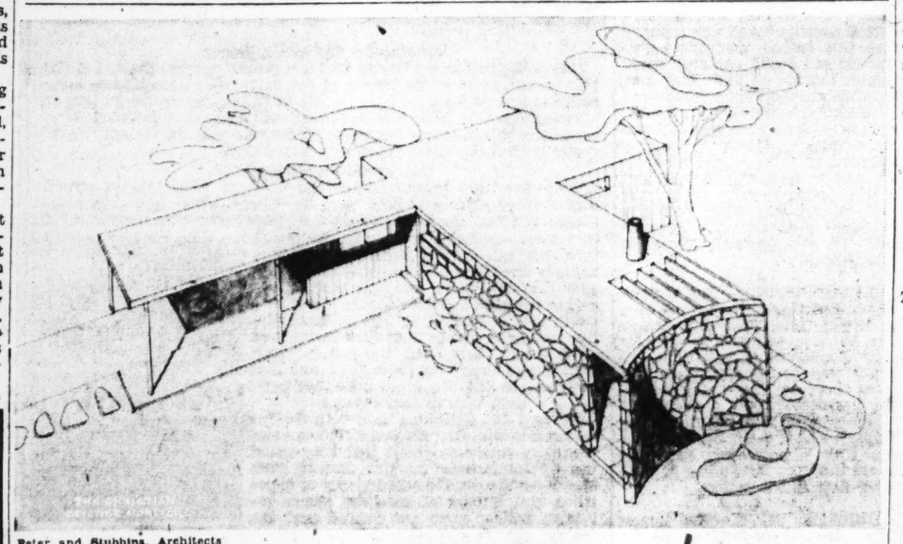
Among important English makers of Staffordshire ware we find the names Adams, Clews, Goodwin, Jackson, Rogers, Ridgway, Stubbs, Stevenson and Wood. These makers had numerous individual characteristics in design, noticeably in the borders.

Adams' was a floral pattern of rather fine flowers and leaves—a lacy pattern. The Clews border was made up of bunchy flowers. Perhaps the prettiest border was that of Goodwin, a beautiful morning-glory design. That of Mayer was a leaf, like maple and oak. Rogers featured flowers. Ridgway used the blossom, a bit conventionalized. Stubbs chose large, curling leaves and flowers. Stevenson borders were large leaves, acorns and flowers. Wood cleverly added shells.

Body designs covered a wide range of subjects, favorite being pictures of famous men, historical events and buildings of note. There were reasons for this type of picture being chosen. After the Revolution manufacturers made a strong bid for American trade, which liked records of important events, people and buildings which the pictured dishes seemed to gratify. There was a subtle flattery in these designs, especially in scenes representing American triumphs.

Among the Adams patterns are Niagara Falls and Columbus in various actions. Clews gave us many water scenes, and also decorated in a humorous strain, a mouse often entering the picture. One interesting design by Jackson is the Erie Canal at Little Falls, showing horses on the tow path. Mayer's patterns are famous for Arms of the States. Ridgway's designs have many buildings of note, as have Rogers' and Stubbs'. Wood gave us some beautiful scenery as Lake George. All used a wide variety of subjects.

E. M. H.



Peter and Stubbins, Architects

This small house by Peter and Stubbins has a cubage of some 10,000 feet and is estimated to cost about $3,000.

Homes Planned for Modern Living

Third of twelve weekly articles
By Carl Greenleaf Beede

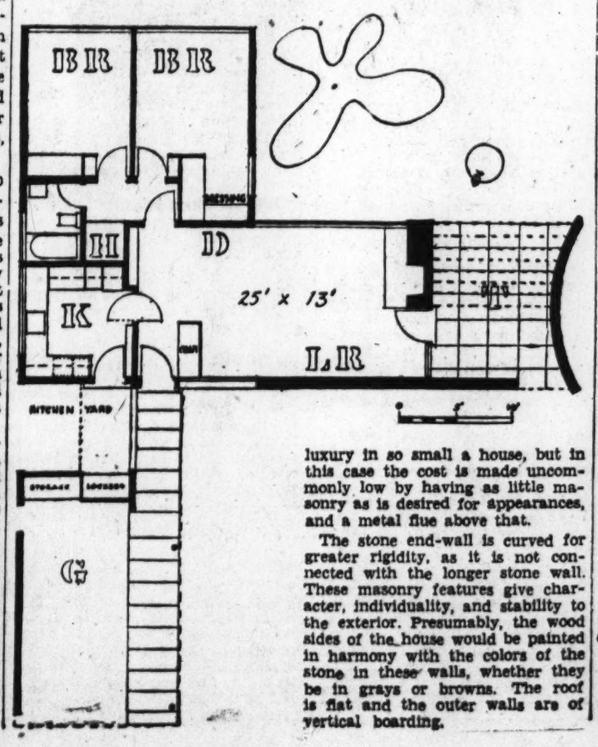
On the basis of actual rooms, this week's house by Peter and Stubbins differs from that shown Nov. 19 by having four instead of three. This added space might be the deciding factor in a question of housing a family of certain size, but the design's special interest is found in other features. What is of greatest importance to those occupying the house is the way its rooms are placed with relation to one another, for convenience, economy of footsteps, and wise utilization of space.

A correspondent not long ago wrote to The Christian Science Monitor, mentioning numerous things she would have different if she built again. The number of rooms would be the same, but the way they faced would be just opposite to that in their present home. This means bedrooms now facing north and east would face south and west, catching south and west summer breezes for coolness and winter sun for cheer, being away from cold winds that are commonly from north and east.

In the plan here, kitchen and garage are toward the north and east, three other rooms having nearly all windows looking south and west. The garage (or car shelter) faces the street; house entrances are by a walk alongside, the garage roof extended for partial shelter when passing to and from the house. At one end of garage is storage space for garage things and a locker opening outward for heavy house utensils. The kitchen yard is neatly placed and screened from front view, the entire scheme making a notably compact and livable unit.

Bathroom and kitchen plumbing and the automatic heater are snugly grouped, reducing piping cost to a minimum. Hall space is carefully economized, but there is enough for the modest scale of the place. A coat closet is beside the entrance door, acting also as a screen for the outer door.

The living room is noticeably free from what the architects term "circulation." That is, one does not have to go through it to pass between other rooms, except between kitchen and the bedrooms and bath. Also one of the family may enter from outside and go to the bedrooms without intruding on the sociability of those in the main room. A fireplace may seem something of a luxury in so small a house, but in this case the cost is made uncommonly low by having as little masonry as is desired for appearances, and a metal flue above that.



The stone end-wall is curved for greater rigidity, as it is not connected with the longer stone wall. These masonry features give character, individuality, and stability to the exterior. Presumably, the wood sides of the house would be painted in harmony with the colors of the stone in these walls, whether they be in grays or browns. The roof is flat and the outer walls are of vertical boarding.

Furnished 3 Rooms for $250 Plus Their Labor

Part I

To The Christian Science Monitor
Buffalo

Your valuable article in The Monitor in January on the low cost furnishing of a house on the campus of Purdue University was to me most interesting, but when I showed it to two of my young friends they gasped in honest astonishment. To them $1,215.22 was not "low cost," but very high cost furniture.

They have worked out their own problem so concretely that they gave me some of their figures. It seemed like a lot of work, but a possible method, though of course renovating old furniture is no new achievement. Their results are so harmonious, however, that I am sending on the story thinking it might inspire some others to try.

An interesting sequence of their low cost furnishings is that they are now planning a low-cost house. From the beginning, they have felt that by keeping the cost of their furniture to a minimum, a home of their own would not be too far away.

Sincerely yours,
Lina Longaker Kranz.

To furnish a three-room apartment, attractively, harmoniously, and completely for $250 seems impossible. Yet it can be done, as one young couple's sincere experiment with low-cost furnishings proved. In fact, so satisfying has been their experience that they feel it offers a solution to others working with a small income, who desire an attractive home, but do not wish to go into debt to achieve it.

Their plan of rehabilitating and renovating a piece of old furniture that has good lines and beautiful wood, has been used by many for single pieces. Rarely has it been applied so ingeniously in outfitting a complete apartment.

With little money available, the couple decided they would invest, instead, their labor and their free time. Abstaining from the movies, they went to their basement to sand furniture, to polish it, and to reupholster it. Novices in all branches of furniture repair, they knew very little about new or old furniture, but they had unfaltering faith that with study and work they could succeed.

Through modern furniture displays they had grown to appreciate the beauty of wood, a quality which could not be found in the extremely cheap kinds within their pocketbook range in the stores. So they decided to make finely finished wood surfaces the major aim of their decorative scheme. They would buy old pieces that were well-made, by hand if possible, in which they could rejuvenate the beauty of the old wood — maple, mahogany, cherry, or pine.

They were not seeking "antiques" primarily, as the term is generally employed, but excellence of finish and charm of line. A collector would classify only one of their pieces as a true antique, as most of them were made between 1840 and 1880. Their treatment of the pieces, however, has given them both character and individuality. Assembled they offered proof that it is the ideals, interest, and originality behind furnishings that make a delightful and interesting home. This is true, whether it be achieved through eighteenth-century pieces, the latest furniture of the modern school, or a hodge-podge of the nineteenth-century manufacturer.

Neither one of the young people feel that their furnishings were such "bargains" that they cannot be duplicated, if people are willing to spend an equal amount of study and work. They frequented auctions in warehouses and in the country, second-hand stores and private sales. It took a full year to assemble and repair and remake, but they feel that the process not only gave them furniture, but a livelier artistic appreciation, several hobbies, and a definite craft skill.

As modern designers use the beautiful newly available woods today as important decorative elements, so they would feature the character of furniture woods used less than a century ago. To do this they stripped varnish and paint from all their furniture, but were particularly careful to preserve the color which comes from age, and was brought to light after many coats of varnish and paint had been cleaned off with the best of "remover."

After initial experience with a spool-turned stand which had been stained mahogany, they did not buy pieces involving so much labor out of proportion to their value. Neither did they buy things from which the stain could be removed only with great difficulty and with quite unsatisfactory results.

Fill Before Painting

On new wood, a priming coat must first be used to fill the pores. If this is not done, the wood tends to absorb the oil from the paint and leave the upper coat with dull spots when dry. The priming coat should have plenty of raw linseed oil to fill these pores. A second coat, to establish a smooth non-absorbent ground for the last coat, is advisable.

Names to Know

How many names of Monitor advertised products can you recall in the following classifications?

AUTOMOBILES .. .. REFRIGERATORS .. .. ..
FOODS .. .. HEATERS .. ..
CLOTHING .. .. TOILET GOODS .. .. ..
SHOES .. .. TIRES .. ..
GASOLINE .. ..

If your score is not very high, it may be an indication that you should get better acquainted with the nationally advertised products in The Christian Science Monitor. You'll find it a wonderful help when shopping to be able to recognize the names of these reliable products.

Schools—Colleges Home Study

A State University Without Campus or Halls

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents—Teachers Students

No Visible Faculty or Students But Influence Far-Reaching

A State University Unique in Organization, With Control Over Education of Entire State

By Pearl Strachan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Albany, N. Y.

Where is The University of the State of New York? Nowhere, and everywhere! Nowhere, if you are looking for a campus, lecture halls, dormitories, a teaching staff and a student body; yet in its control and influence spreading to every city, town, and hamlet of the Empire State.

Unique in form, this institution exerts its power, through a centralized system of education, over every branch of learning in the state, from the nursery school to the colleges and universities, and beyond them into the professions where licenses are required. There is no daily crossing of turf or yard by students carrying armfuls of books. Yet about 2,500,000 young people's curricula, examinations and diplomas are governed and prepared by its executives. Schools and colleges of every type regard it as an accrediting agency. No one in the state can enter the professions unless his record passes its tests.

While there is not an annual program of commencement exercises, there is a yearly "convocation" at Albany, the city which houses its administrative offices, attended by prominent educators from all parts of the state. At this convocation, which lasts two days, and which is dignified by an academic procession of distinguished guests in cap and gown, honorary degrees are conferred, upon only the topmost individuals in their respective professions. Sometimes only one such degree is given, never more than two are given in one year.

Recipients of Honorary Degrees

Last year Dr. Alexis Carrel, the only American natural scientist to win a Nobel prize in medicine, and Dr. John C. Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science. The year before a like honorary degree was conferred on Dr. Albert Einstein as "the foremost explorer in the uncharted seas of phenomena." Ten years ago Owen D. Young, chairman of the Board of the General Electric Company, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, in recognition of his being "among the public men of today . . . conspicuous for basic common sense . . . a man of integrity, of character, whose common sense is fired with a splendid vision of things as they are and as they are to be."

One year Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, then president of Harvard University, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University received the degree of Doctor of Laws. M. Paul Claudel, France's Ambassador to the United States, and R. B. Bennett, Canada's Prime Minister, were similarly honored in 1932. Walter Damrosch and Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York, also hold honorary degrees. "Al" Smith's name is mentioned with a warmth bordering on affection by workers in the State Education Department in Albany. "The best friend education ever had," I remember hearing one man say, and he added, "His realization of what the lack of education meant made him sympathetic whenever we needed assistance."

This "nebulous" institution, as it appears at first glance, developed from the hopes of certain leaders in the American Revolution who were students of the philosophers of France, although the national system organized under the title of "Université de France" came into being more than 20 years later than the central educational agency in New York. In 1784 as the result of a recommendation by Governor George Clinton, the Board of Regents of The University of the State of New York was established.

Derivation of "University"

"The Latin word 'universitas,'" Dr. Frank Pierrepont Graves, President of the University, pointed out to me recently, in his office in Albany, "meant in medieval times a corporation or guild. It was used not only of scholars but also of craftsmen, goldsmiths, or carpenters. Later it became limited in meaning to a guild of scholars. It did not then mean a place where all of us are. The application of its English version to the early system of education established in New York can best be understood in the light of history."

Dr. Graves, who as President since 1921, has directed the education of about two and a half million persons at one time, a task truly unparalleled in the customary academic conception of university posts, was previously Dean of the School of Education at the University of Pennsylvania. As President of the University he represents it at all formal functions, while he draws his salary as Commissioner of Education. The positions are appositive. He is chief officer for the Board of Regents which, since 1894, has been recognized as a constitutional body, serving as a permanent state board of control, and which now has charge of all education, elementary, secondary, higher, professional, and vocational.

Frank Pierrepont Graves, President of the University of the State of New York and Commissioner of Education

Not Subject To Political Control

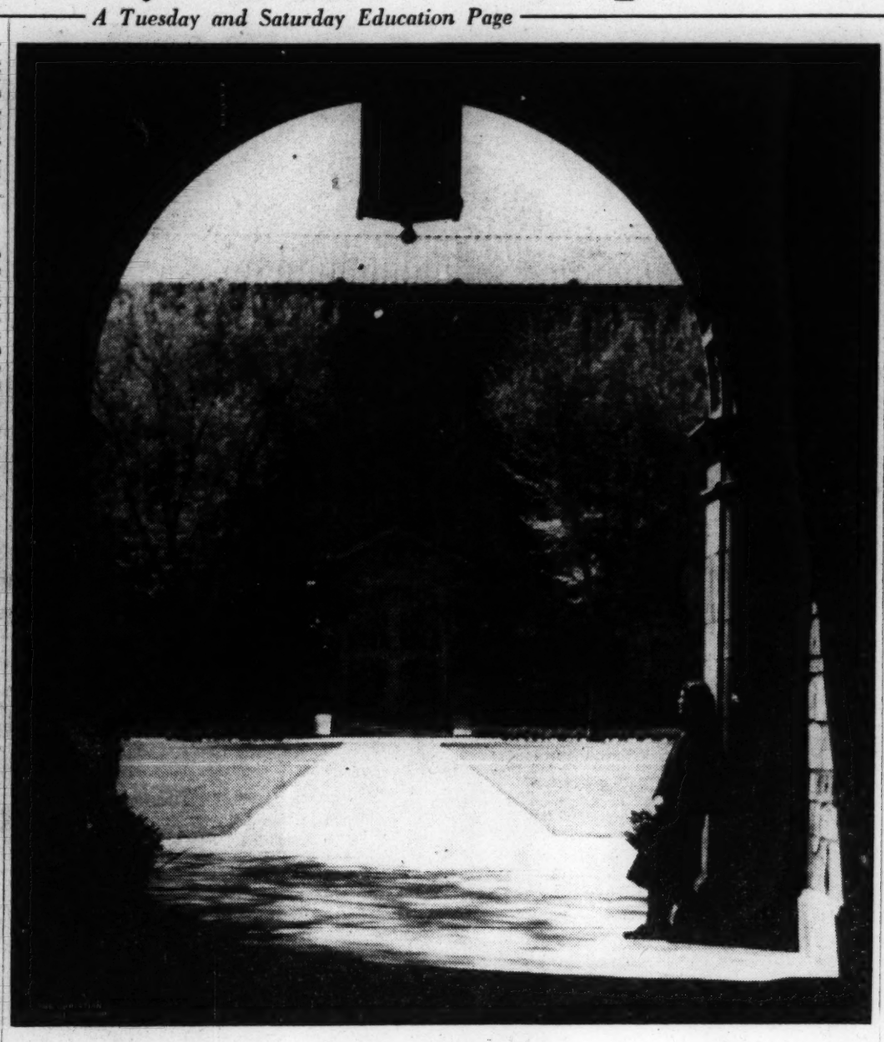
The Board of Regents receive no salaries. The appointment of the Commissioner of Education by them automatically makes him President of the University, and he is removable only by that Board and not subject to political control. About 850 public high schools and 300 private schools, the latter taking them as a matter of choice, hold the Board of Regents examinations twice a year. About 70 colleges, most of them private institutions having their own charters, are also chartered by the Board of Regents or by the Legislature. All courses in the state are registered by the Commissioner, whose regulations are approved by the Board of Regents, and no college can dodge the Department of Education by obtaining a charter through the Legislature, since the Secretary of the State must have the Department's consent.

The tremendous amount of research, which stretches into every branch of educational or professional activity, serves as a practically unfailing protection throughout the entire state. The charlatan, has no opportunity to hide his shortcomings under this system. Dentists who do not qualify are quickly found out and refused registration. One outlandish offer of a "diploma in elevator engineering" was investigated, and the "course" offered to the public, withdrawn.

Not So Far Removed From Student Life

The Board of Regents, who may be re-elected by joint act of the state legislature whenever there is a vacancy, serve a twelve-year term, and are individuals distinguished in their own professions. The University which, by the way, is not to be confused with New York University, in New York City, although so intangible in one way is not so far removed from actual student life as might be imagined. I recall the day, a month or two ago, when various tasks of the President of the University were laid aside in order that he might interview personally a young refugee from Germany, exiled on account of his father's anti-Nazi writings, whose qualifications for entry into a university in the state, had been under scrutiny. It was one of those cases requiring a little more flexibility than the routine tests provided, and the personal contact was available even in the tremendous machinery of centralization.

The University's jurisdiction extends to all educational work in the state, to that of the district, village and city schools, the normal schools, colleges and universities, professional and technical schools, libraries, museums, study clubs, historical societies, and numerous other institutions. It supervises the entrance requirements to, and the licensing and practice of, the professions of medicine, law, dentistry, and so forth, supervises the certification of nurses, public accountants, shorthand reporters, engineers and architects; and may incorporate any university, college, academy, library, museum, or other institution for the promotion of knowledge.



College Portal

She dreams of happy moments
Within the ivied walls,
When through the sun and shadow
A new adventure calls.

What dear delights of friendship,
What life-embracing lore,
Will be the final harvest
Behind that beckoning door?

With eager heart she pauses
Between the old and new,
To savor for a moment
The sweet of dreams come true.

Myrtle Adams

Winning Students to H. S. Latin

'Nuntius,' a Latin Newspaper, Has Loyal Followers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles, Calif.

I am sure that it is nothing uncommon for older young people to look back upon their school days with gratitude for their teachers. I know, in fact, that it is a usual practice for alumni to gather willingly to pay tribute to some instructor of their youth who is about to retire. Nevertheless, when 40 graduates of a large city high school convene in honor of a teacher who almost 18 years before had founded a Latin newspaper, this is extraordinary, and can be put down as news.

Latin newspapers are rare, no one will deny. The Romans themselves knew nothing about them. In the Forum they read posted bulletins of the day's events, thereby affording later generations of beginning Latin students an answer to their wondering question: Did the Romans really speak Latin? To offset the notion that every Roman citizen was a grammarian on foot, Dr. Walter A. Edwards, head of the language department at Los Angeles High School, decided to found a Latin newspaper to advertise the living qualities of a language reputedly "dead." "Nuntius" (messenger) he chose as the appropriate name.

A Messenger To Hundreds

The Los Angeles city school system has approved, in the furtherance of interest in the curriculum, many projects, but of none can it be more justly proud than of Dr. Edwards' "Nuntius." Here is an attractive eight-page sheet, published monthly, printed as well as edited by the students, going out into the world at the modest subscription cost of 15 cents, plus 10 cents for mailing. It has by now obtained the good will and the subscriptions of almost 1,400 secondary school students. All of the Latin students at Los Angeles High School subscribe for it, using it as part of their classroom work, and from other junior and senior high schools in California, as well as from some few without the State, come subscriptions. Many adults in high places keep their names on its lists and give it their good wishes.

It is a subtle medium. In a day when student body activities are rated scarcely second in importance to academics, it gives Latin students a feeling of having a place in the school's business. In the large semi-annual classbook, it has its page among the other organizations, most of which have purposes less intimately connected with scholarship. So substantial is the Nuntius that now it is with no feeling of inferiority that one of its editors may greet the editor of the "Blue and White," the school's daily news sheet, or a member of the student cabinet. In Los Angeles High School, Latin has "arrived," and the Nuntius has been its social mentor.

Needed Advertising

Last April, when 40 of us ex-editors met around a dinner table to say our thanks to Dr. Edwards, we had hardly expected that he would admit for the Nuntius so down-to-earth an excuse for its being. We were prepared to speak of its contribution to our pleasure in Latin; we were even ready to say, and with some truth, that it had opened the doors of golden scholarship for us. Dr. Edwards listened to us with characteristic appreciation and tolerance for youthful enthusiasm, and then he said: "All that you say is true, but the real and simple reason behind the Nuntius is, that Latin needs to be advertised."

If this means, then, that at Los Angeles High School we Latin students have been answering an advertisement, I think that most of us would quite readily agree that here is a case of truthful advertising. We have been "sold" on the value of Latin, not by an argument, but by a pleasurable persuasion. Those of us who have edited the Nuntius—and its 35 volumes have had as many editors, plus several assistants each—have had our first experiences in editorial responsibility, involving writing, proofreading, and familiarity with printshop methods. Those of us who have been its readers have had monthly before us the stimulus of interesting brief stories to be translated, Latin cross-word puzzles to work, cartoons to laugh over, and serious, short English essays full of information.

Too much, of course, must not be claimed for this venture, inasmuch as a very large proportion of high school students never go beyond the second year of Latin study. The language still needs advertising, for it is often overlooked that the solidest foundation for modern language study is an insight into Latin. But the Nuntius is a messenger of good hope. One former editor, now known as a gifted poetess from the University of California, thus pays tribute to Dr. Edwards as sponsor of young incentives:

Once, with Augustus gone, the Age of Gold
Became an Age of Silver, it is told
But now the imperial august Edwardian
Era entrusts its messenger to another guardian
Certain the Nuntius will be page by page
Messenger for a perpetual Golden Age
—Dr. Josephine Miles (Nuntius of June 9, 1938).

K. H. H.

Celluloid Etching as a Hobby

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hobbies and Crafts
For Education and Recreation

When someone told me that I could make with my own hands something like those subtly beautiful etchings and drypoints I had gazed at from a respectful distance in galleries, museums, and art exhibits for so many years, it seemed almost unbelievable.

Engraving as an art is too remote in the minds of most of us—probably because it requires bulky and expensive paraphernalia and an endless amount of experience to master the mechanical processes alone. Someone vaguely murmurs something about acids, copperplates, and presses in connection with etching, and we listen with awe, but the only thing to do with this complicated subject is to drop it.

Within the Layman's Range

Then I learned of a simplified form of etching which brings this rather obscure form of art within the range of practically any layman. The late James Carle, an artist on the Pacific Coast, discovered that celluloid could be substituted for the metal plates on which the engraving is done, with similar results. Thus drypoint on celluloid is now an art in itself, with processes so simple that beginners, children, and practically anyone with any artistic leanings can turn out very attractive and professional-looking prints. One of the outstanding features of this new variation of an old art is the transparency of the celluloid, which makes it possible to trace the outlines of the future etching from a photograph or drawing.

Realizing that Christmas was not very far in the offing, I acquired the few simple tools and other equipment, and retired to the cellar to work out my Christmas card.

All I needed was heavy quality transparent celluloid, obtainable at 35 cents a square foot, an etching needle (a stout darning needle stuck into a wooden handle will do), a tube of black etching ink, tarlatan which has been washed and dried, and a small 2¾-inch rubber brayer, or roller, which is used to print the plate.

When a simple drawing in pencil had been completed, the celluloid was cut to the size of the drawing by tracing the dimensions with a sharp knife on its surface. (With a little bending back and forth after the lines have been incised, the celluloid will break along the lines.) The celluloid plate was then placed over the drawing, and the picture scratched with the needle on its surface, carefully tracing the lines of the drawing underneath. This took a little practice, as, of course, a smooth, bold needle stroke will print a correspondingly smooth line.

Preparing the Plate For Printing

After the picture was completely scratched into the celluloid, the etching ink was worked into the lines with a small dabber made of bunched-up tarlatan. An excellent dabber can be made by tying two or three layers of the tarlatan around a small, hard, wad of cotton. When the ink seemed thoroughly worked into the lines, the plate's surface was wiped with a clean piece of tarlatan. Tarlatan is not so apt to scratch the plate and dig the ink from the lines if it is first softened by a good washing in clean warm water, and a sound kneading when it is dried. Wiping of the plate is always done in a light, circular motion, going in one direction so as not to tear the ink from the lines. This, too, may take a little practice. When a grayish, filmy surface was left on the plate, it was ready for printing.

A piece of not too heavy paper, which had been soaking in a pan of water for some time, was laid between two sheets of newspaper to remove water from its surface. This was then laid over the inked celluloid plate, and rubbed with the brayer. Then the paper was gently pulled off, and my print came to view! I had entered the ranks of the engravers.

Before continuing to print further from this plate, I examined my first print to see wherein it could be improved. If a certain section of the print needed to be darker to give contrast, I drew in more lines, closer together. By wiping the smooth surfaces of the plate a little cleaner, the print would have a more interesting contrast between its light and dark portions.

Plain brown wrapping paper will make attractive prints or cards. It is interesting to experiment with various color inks and papers, for etching ink comes in several colors. Indeed, there is room for endless growth and experiment in this medium in all its processes.

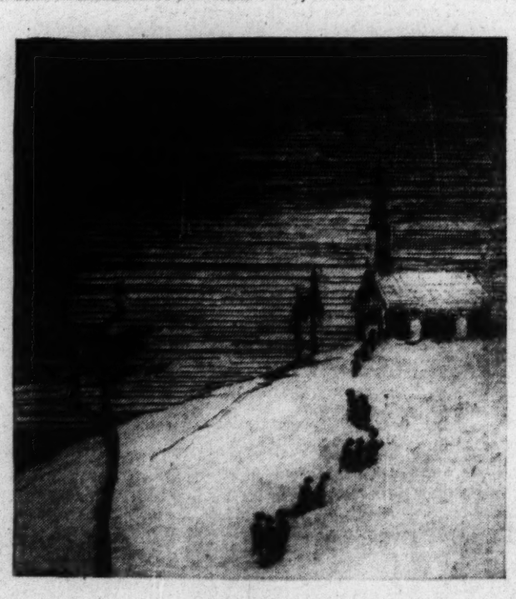
I have been told that an ordinary clotheswringer serves as an excellent press instead of the brayer, if a board is inserted between the two rollers to serve as a bed, on which the plate is laid. In this case, the plate is ground through the rollers when the handle is turned, the pressure of the rollers producing a print on the paper.

Deepens One's Appreciation

For those who have never delved into the theory and process of engraving in its many forms, the experience of pulling a print from a plate should prove somewhat of a thrill. Then there is the satisfaction of being able to produce a number of prints from one original plate, which, of course, is impossible in many other art mediums. It is amazing how much more observant and appreciative one becomes of the work of others. I found I wanted to examine closely each etching or drypoint that I saw on exhibit for sly little mechanical devices that would aid me in putting out a more professional-looking print. I began to see fine effects, delicate lines, and textures that I had never before noticed.

This naturally led to a study of the history of etching and etchers through the years, going back even before the time of Rembrandt, with his fine etched landscapes and old women. The book, "Etchers and Etching," by that master etcher, Joseph Pennell, now put out in a very inexpensive edition, is my guide, up to the time of our contemporaries. This profusely illustrated classic among books on the graphic arts gives a wonderful opportunity to study the various techniques of master etchers through the ages.

R. B. B.



Print for a Christmas Card, Etched on Celluloid

Emory Offers Course in Radio Journalism

Emory University, Atlanta, Ga., joins the ranks of institutions of higher education offering courses in some phase of radio. During the winter quarter the department of journalism will conduct a course in radio journalism.—From Education by Radio.

And Something Stirs in the Student

When the Original Manuscripts of Poets Become His Teacher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buffalo, N. Y.

As interesting to the poet as the sketches of Michelangelo to the painter are the working manuscripts and notes now being collected at the University of Buffalo. The Lockwood Memorial Library of that institution has already in its files many penciled verses, pen and ink drafts, and first typed outlines of poems by modern authors in both the United States and Great Britain.

An experimental grant from the Carnegie Corporation enabled Dr. Charles D. Abbott, librarian at the Lockwood Memorial, to go to the British Isles for three months and enlist the co-operation of poets there. John Masefield, Alfred Noyes, Walter de la Mare, Humbert Wolfe, W. B. Yeats, and Stephen Spender are represented, among others, in the collection. Mrs. Robert Bridges has contributed some of the few surviving work-sheets of "The Testament of Beauty." Written in black ink, they are corrected in red ink.

There is a leap in the pulse as one opens a manuscript book by George Santayana, a group of his poems, beautifully copied in his own hand, with carefully drawn initials in rubric, and as one turns the penciled sheets of the poems of Humbert Wolfe. Something that will never be got from the printed page stirs in the student as he reads in the faded backhand,

"Saint Francis of Assisi, do you remember the sacred mountain, green above the lake . . ."

From the contemporary Americans have come the working pages of Edna St. Vincent Millay, Genevieve Taggard, Robert Hillyer, Witter Bynner, Winifred Welles, and many others. The differences in methods are interesting. One poet seems to arrive at a title when he starts his poem, while another does not always achieve one when the poem is complete in form. Changes in metre, the substitution of one word for another, and many subsequent substitutions of words, provide valuable study material.

The purpose is to have available to the student genuine working manuscripts of every significant modern poet writing in English. An effort is being made to gather together in this connection every scrap of documentary evidence belonging to the history of the poets' composition, incomplete notes containing the germ of a poem still to come, the first sketch, and the various intermediate versions and corrections showing the growth of a poem. "With materials like these at his disposal," to use the words of Dr. Abbott, "the literary scholar should be able to interpret the poets and poetry of our age with considerably more assurance than has hitherto been possible."

The hope is eventually to make available, by means of the new microfilm processes, the most important of the notes and manuscripts, to all scholars who are interested, throughout the English-speaking world.

Not only the makers of poetry, but every additional student of mankind, should find such a collection interesting, for the poets of a period reveal as perhaps no other participants in its development the inner impulses from which the visible phenomena derive. "Poets," Shelley has written, "are the hierophants of an unapprehended inspiration; the mirrors of the gigantic shadows which futurity casts upon the present; the words which express what they understand not; the trumpets which sing to battle and feel not what they inspire; the influence which is moved not, but moves. Poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world."

The dilettante, picking up the sixth or seventh version of a sonnet, representing possibly weeks and months of labor, chiefly concentrated perhaps on one line, will, one hopes, profit by the lesson. The "wishful" versifier who prefers to assume that all he needs is the desire to express himself may learn, from the painstaking craftsmanship of the genuine poet, the importance of mastering technique. The serious poet may renew his courage by tracing the often slow and arduous steps by which a composition is achieved.

P. P. S.

Vocational Interests

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Vocational interests remain one of our most vital subjects of discussion. In addition to writing direct to one another concerning vocational fields and the training for them, why don't we bring in on this subject some good discussion for one of our meetings?—Chairman.

* * *

Idaho

Dear Chairman:

I am very grateful for the most interesting letters found in the Youth Round Table. I believe it brings us close together, making us more as one, by bringing interesting thoughts to one another.

Winter is closing in upon us, so I've decided to put the long winter evenings in study. I have no opportunity to attend night school, but find home study most enjoyable. I am at present studying to become a costume designer, and so have been drawing most of my evenings. I have found costume designing a most interesting and likeable subject. Although I am a young man, I still think costume designing is a wonderful career for a young man interested in that line. I would like very much to correspond with anyone who is also interested in costume designing and art as a whole.

I live in a mining town where there is a mine which has a main tunnel about two miles long. This mine is one of the richest lead mines in the world. When the tunnel comes to what is called 800-Station, a shaft is in front of us, and the shaft is over 3,000 feet straight down to the last level in the mine. The mine is quite an old one and is called Morning Mine. Besides being a producer of lead, it also yields zinc and a small quantity of silver. There is a mill located at the mine, where the ore is made into a concentrate which is shipped to a nearby smelter.

(Mr.) L. O.

* * *

Vermont Visited

Ohio

Dear Chairman:

My congratulations to Mr. H. B. C. Jr. (October 11th issue) for his hospitality to Round Table members. We took a trip through Vermont two years ago and it is indeed a beautiful state.

Last June my Mother and I drove 3,000 miles, going down through the Smoky Mountains by way of Knoxville and Asheville across to the coast and up to Boston, across to the Thousand Islands, Toronto, Canada, and back to Ohio. The Great Smoky National Park is very beautiful, but I prefer the New England mountains. Perhaps one reason is that you do not have to watch the road so much and can really drink in the scenery in the northern states. I would be glad to give our route to anybody interested, as the roads were very good and the trip was scenic and interesting throughout.

May I make a suggestion for the Column? I think it would be very interesting if different snaps were printed with the column illustrating the article. Surely everybody would be interested in seeing scenes, etc., relating to the letters published.

Still a Round Table enthusiast, I am, (Miss) M. V. D.

* * *

Scrapbooks for Gifts

California

Dear Chairman:

After reading about the various Monitor group meetings and about the scrapbook project to be discussed later on, I felt the urge to write a few lines about our scrapbook project that my two daughters and I are working on.

We learned last Christmas time that a children's hospital near here would be happy to receive any number of scrapbooks any time during the year. So we thought we'd enjoy making some Monitor scrapbooks.

My eldest daughter made a double scalloped border around each clipping pasted in. She used harmonizing colors in crayon.

I am so thankful for such a wonderful paper as the Monitor, and I wish to thank all the contributors to the Youth Round Table. Ours is a wonderful opportunity in helping spread good will and friendliness throughout the world.

(Mrs.) H. H. L.

* * *

We are low on letters, Round Tablers. If you wish your meetings to be uninterrupted, you need to send us the wherewithal. Short and meaty, please.

Cheerio . . . Chairman.

Italian Library Of Information

An Italian Library of Information has recently been opened in New York and will be available to students and others seeking information on educational, political, and economic aspects of Italian civilization. The Library is located at 595 Madison Avenue, New York City, and is under the direction of Mr. Ugo D'Annunzio.

—News Bulletin of the Institute of International Education.

SCHOOLS—British Isles

BRECKLAND
MILDENHALL, SUFFOLK
Progressive and Cheerful School for Boys and Girls—up to Matriculation Standard — A special welcome given to "all-the-year-round" children and happy holidays assured.

CLAREMONT
ESHER, SURREY
(14 Miles from London)
School for Girls. Recognised by Board of Education. Boarders and day-pupils. Sound education based on modern methods. Extensive grounds.
Apply Principal Tel. Esher 810

PAXTON PARK
ST. NEOTS, HUNTS.
A Preparatory School for boys and girls up to the age of 14.
Girls may, if desired, remain at the school after the age of 14
33 Acres of Park and Playing Fields.
Under entirely new management.
For particulars of specially reduced fees during the period of reorganisation, Apply Headmaster: Major D. N. Morgan. Tel. 54.

DRAMATIC ARTS
United States
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The foremost institution for dramatic training.
Catalog from Secretary
Room 250
Carnegie Hall, New York

COEDUCATIONAL
"PROGRESS at PRINCIPIA"
An interesting, illustrated periodical which will, upon request, be sent regularly without charge.
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School / Senior College
Lower School / Junior College
Coeducational

FIRST THINGS FIRST
A Practical Book on CHARACTER BUILDING
by AGNESS BOYSEN
Praised by THE PRESS TEACHERS PARENTS
THE MONITOR Says: Mrs. Boysen has helped many in initiating a definite plan of character building. Her work is an important contribution to education. It has lasting value to teachers and parents.
$2 from "Double A" Agents or:
ASSOCIATED AUTHORS
222 W. Adams St., Dept. 275, Chicago, Ill.

See also Saturday's Education Page for advertising of schools

$135,000,000 WORTH OF SHADOWS

THE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY will expend $135,000,000 this year to produce nothing but shadows – miraculous shadows cast upon 17,500 silver screens in every corner of our land. A "non-essential" product! Yet 88,000,000 people will demand it *every week.* To say nothing of the added millions in foreign lands.

Perishable! Yet some of these shadows will live always in millions of minds and hearts.

And it is worth noting that these fleeting shadows will provide a livelihood for 250,000 people . . . flood one city alone with an $85,000,000 payroll . . . and call upon 276 different arts, sciences and industries to supply needed goods and services.

•

Mighty shadows! They send camera crews to girdle the earth. They summon Shakespeare. They command armies, they cause the curtains of Time itself to roll back, they make men dream dreams.

Unpredictable shadows! One moment they rock you with laughter. Again, they wring tears. They cleanse your heart with tender emotion. They stiffen your courage, they comfort your fears, they befriend you.

For these picture-shadows provide the best entertainment the world has ever known.

•

Yet the motion picture means far more to America than mere entertainment.

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280 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

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Commerce and Finance

SEC Head Discerns Improving Business-Federal Relations

Business and Industry

Urges South Not To Place Reliance Wholly on Cotton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—"Eventually, it may be possible to make synthetic fibers superior to cotton, at a lower cost than cotton can be profitably produced," Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace told his hearers during the closing program of a two-day symposium on "The Changing Economic Base of the South," at Duke University

He suggested that Southrn farmers do what their own agricultural and economic leaders have been urging them to do for many years—expand their agricultural activities, so as to produce a system of diversified crops, in order that they may be dependent upon neither cotton nor any other one or two crops for their financial salvation.

Sees Cotton Substitute

"I speak advisedly when I say that the fate of cotton as a natural fiber, spun and woven and used in the customary manner, is hanging in the balance," warned Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, President of the Cotton-Textile Institute. He declared that while the textile industry was in the South to stay, in his opinion, there was doubt as to whether it would continue to be "a cotton-textile, or just a 'textile industry.'"

A third speaker of the symposium was Dr. Harrison E. Howe, Editor of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, who told the economists assembled to analyze the South's changing economic base and that "enormous sums have been invested in the chemical industries of this region."

Burt P. Kirkland, forest economist, United States Forest Service, stated that "the 14 States south of the line marked in a general way by the Potomac and Ohio Rivers and the northern boundaries of Arkansas and Oklahoma contain over 200,000,000 acres of commercial forest land," but he warned against injudicious use of this vast natural resource.

Secretary Wallace, introduced by Dr. Clarence Poe, of Raleigh, Editor of the Progressive Farmer, said that "technology seems to b eboth a threat and a promise to the South. Thus far," he continued, "technology has contributed a signal service in the development of the cotton oil industry. However, in the development of synthetic fibers, like rayon, it seems, for the most part, to be a threat. We can't stop new inventions," Secretary Wallace reminded his Southern hearers, present to hear a frank discussion of the South's outlook, "but we must learn to co-operate with them to the utmost, once the trend is clearly perceived. Is it not pertinent to ask: 'Why not put technology to work for agriculture rather than against it?'"

Praises Technology

Going further into this subject, the speaker declared that improved technology should have a beneficial effect on the forest industries of the South. Now supporting almost 1,000,000 people, he said that the present forest increment can be doubled by proper fire protection and proper cutting methods, to support nearly 2,000,000 people. But he warned against "thoughtless forest exploitation and the ghost towns it leaves. Here, he said, would seem to be a field for suitable co-operation between the Federal Government and the states to protect the long-time interests of the South.

"Technology will inevitably help the South, through the establishment of new industries," Secretary Wallace assured. "Slowly but surely, the South will be given a better freight rate structure relative to the rest of the country. These developments can come only as fast as the young people of the South are trained to use their hands in different ways."

The Secretary of Agriculture then turned his discussion in the direction of factors producing changes in the domestic and foreign demand for the staple products of the South. He pointed to the sudden application of embargoes by the totalitarian states, exchange controls and bilateral agreements which are at variance with the most favored nation policy of non-discrimination followed by the United States. "The totalitarian states, because of their control of the press and the radio, are able to discipline their people to get along without foreign imports and to accept inferior homemade substitutions as a joyful patriotic duty. Going along with this, we find a profound determination on the part of many countries either to grow their own cotton or to make substitutes at home or to buy their cotton from someone else than the United States."

As to the part a "lasting" or "permanent peace" might play in the economic scheme of things, Secretary Wallace professed to see no such miracle in the offing as such a peace.

Must Avoid Depression

"We must not allow ourselves," he told his audience, "to repeat the tragedy of 1932, of going hungry and ragged in the midst of abundance. As long as there are millions of people unemployed in the cities, and the Europeans and Asiatics are upset by the devices of the totalitarian states, we in the United States must do all we can, especially in those years when we have unusually good weather, to work out methods of co-operating with the distributing trades, the railroads, the laboring men and the farmers, to put our huge agricultural surpluses to work in terms of human benefit here inside the United States.

"The people of the South are a proud people. They want neither subsidy nor charity. But they do want an opportunity." He said the President is determined to do all he can to bring this to them, but that "it is going to take a steady, sturdy co-operation of Government, business, labor, and agriculture, over a long period of time, to attain the objectives which the President had in mind."

The cabinet officer offered no overnight panacea.

Dr. Murchison, developing his part in the symposium, told his hearers that "if, eventually, the cotton plant is grown merely for its cellulose content, which is not an unreasonable thing to expect, in the light of recent laboratory discoveries, its method of cultivation and harvesting will be completely altered. Cotton growing under those conditions will be similar to the growing of wheat and hay, and, in consequence, would provide employment for only a small fraction of those now engaged in it.

May Change Whole Economy

"Cotton ginners, shippers and warehousemen would disappear entirely. Southern agriculture would be much more diversified and self-sustained. Railway traffic inward and outward would be considerably diminished. The South would no longer be a market place for the hogs of Iowa and the butter of Wisconsin.

"The repercussion of the changed economy would," he said, "reach from coast to coast and effect every occupational group in our population. Perhaps these things would occur so slowly as to lighten the economic ill-effects, but of that I am not so sure."

The speaker declared that "it is not enough that our industry alone should be aware of the implications of this problem," adding: "They should be burned into the minds of the growers, the shippers, the transportation companies, the banks, and, above all, the men who control the legislative policies of our Government. We are not interested simply in the preservation of a major national asset, not merely in the interest of an industry, but in the interest of a country."

"At present, there is nothing to indicate that the expansion of the chemical industry in the South can escape the economic factors which determine plant location," said Dr. Howe. "These are generally recognized to be fuel, labor, power, raw materials, transportation, costs of construction, water supply, living conditions, taxes and restrictions placed by laws. An enormous sum has been invested in the chemical industries of the South, not only in the last decade but in the last two years.

"With its many advantages, the South is an inviting location for chemical enterprises of diverse kinds, and from past history, as well as present trends, there is reason to believe that the future can at least be described as promising and encouraging, even bright."

Air Lines Set New Record in September

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Civil Aeronautics Authority said that air lines in the United States set an all-time high in September for both revenue passengers and express poundage carried.

The lines carried 128,064 paid passengers, an increase of more than 8,000 over August. Express increased from 605,400 pounds in August to 877,564 in September.

Express on the Boston-New York route after the hurricane showed an increase from 23,904 pounds in August to 142,807 pounds in September.

Building Contracts Increase Sharply

NEW YORK (AP) — Contracts awarded last month for public and institutional buildings in 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains totaled $89,839,000 compared with $35,085,000 in October, 1937, the F. W. Dodge Corp. reported.

The total for this type of building, stimulated by the expanded public works program, increased to $502,407,000 for the first 10 months compared with $423,117,000 in the comparable period last year.

"Continued increase in contracts for public non-residential building contracts is indicated for some months to come," the agency said. "From January through October, the Dodge organization has reported contemplated projects in these classifications to the amount of $1,667,000,000 or three times the volume of contracts awarded during the same period and more than double the volume of contemplated projects reported during the first ten months of 1937."

Lake Superior Iron Ore Sales Highest in Months

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—October consumption of Lake Superior iron ore totaled 2,780,585 gross tons, highest since the corresponding month last year when 4,203,873 tons were burned, the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported. The number of blast furnaces in operation on the last day of October was 88 out of 188, an increase of 12 during the month to the highest point since Nov. 30, 1937, when 90 were in use.

Ore consumption in September amounted to 2,313,865 tons.

One year ago 120 out of an available 190 furnaces were in blast.

Stocks of iron ore on hand at furnaces and Lake Erie docks on the first day of November was 38,593,569 tons, highest since February 1, and compared with 37,873,559 tons October 1, and 43,266,428 tons on November 1, 1937.

Zinc Price Lowered $6 A Ton to September Level

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—The price of zinc has been lowered $6 a ton by a dealer today to a basis of 4¾ cents a pound, East S. Louis.

The new quotation puts the metal back where it was last September from which level it was boosted to 4.85 cents, thence to 4.95 and finally to 5.05 on Oct. 13.

Christmas Clubs To Pay Members Over $330,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During National Prosperity Week, starting Monday, November 28, $330,000,000 will be distributed to about 7,000,000 Christmas Club members by about 4,500 banking and financial institutions and other organizations, according to Herbert F. Rawll, founder and President of Christmas Club, a Corporation, sponsors of National Prosperity Week.

The total distribution for 1938 is about 3 per cent in excess of 1937 and the number of members to receive Christmas Club accumulations shows an increase of approximately 6 per cent. The average distribution per member amounts to $47 as against $48.55 for 1937. This decrease in per-member accumulation was apparently caused by pay roll layoffs and pay roll reductions made effective during the early months of 1938. The estimates are based upon a substantial number of reports received from institutions operating the Christmas Club plan in different sections of the country.

Totals by Sections

Middle Atlantic	$149,700,000
East North Central	49,000,000
West North Central	18,830,000
South Atlantic	34,300,000
East South Central	9,560,000
West South Central	2,150,000
Mountain	5,230,000
Pacific	18,520,000
New England	42,750,000
Grand total	$330,040,000

Using reports received in 1938 from individual Christmas Club members and applying these reports to the entire distribution for 1938, the estimated fund of $330,000,000 will be used by the recipients approximately as follows:

Christmas purchases	32.4%	$106,920,000
Permanent savings	26.7	88,110,000
Year-end bills	14.0	46,200,000
Taxes	9.7	32,010,000
Insurance premiums	9.3	30,690,000
Education, travel, and charity	4.2	13,860,000
Mortgage interest	2.3	7,590,000
Unclassified	1.4	4,620,000
	100.0%	$330,000,000

In the distribution of Christmas Club funds this year, New York State leads the other States with about $95,000,000; the estimates for Pennsylvania are $32,000,000; for Massachusetts $30,000,000; for New Jersey, $23,000,000. New York's Metropolitan district will receive about $57,000,000. The Bank of America N. T. & S. A. in California will distribute $12,000,000 to more than 200,000 members.

The Bank of Manhattan Company has $3,900,000 for more than 80,000 members enrolled at 56 offices in Greater New York. The Seamen's Bank for Savings in New York City has an approximate total of $1,950,000; The Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn $950,000; the Fidelity Trust Company and the Howard Savings Institution, both of Newark, New Jersey, each have a sum exceeding one million dollars.

Christmas Club members enrolled at institutions serviced by Christmas Club, A Corporation, for 1939 will have an opportunity to participate in $5,000 cash prize contest, the intent of which is to secure a slogan that best expresses the permanent thrift development features of the Christmas Club plan.

Federal Budget Deficits Seen Likely for Long Time to Come

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Harry Hopkins' recent proposal that the W. P. A. organize itself to run for 20 or 30 years has brought forth a good bit of comment in the Street for its heavy bearing on the budget outlook for the United States Treasury.

First-off, it is taken to corroborate the assumption that we have gone on a semi-permanent budget deficit spree—something like that of the French during the nineteen-twenties. Perhaps in fact we have gone on a basis something like that of Continental European countries which only balance their budgets at all at great intervals and for short times. The French budget, for example, has been balanced in only three of the last thirty years, between 1929 and 1932, and that due partly to good luck. And the surplus was sunk in the Maginot line.

Causes of Deficits

Of course relief expenditures have been by no means the only cause for our steady series of deficits since 1931. Tax rates and tax receipts have gone up so fast that relief outlays might have been finahced, as they have been in Great Britain, out of current expenditures, if it were not for the steady increase in General or Ordinary Expenditures.

The following table shows, for the past five years, the amount of the annual deficit (canceling out the effect of the soldiers' bonus) the amount of relief outlays, and the amount by which the "ordinary" budget exceeded that of 1931-1932. Of course the Administration has done considerable sleight-of-hand with certain items, moving them from the relief column to the column of ordinary expenditures, while carrying certain ordinary expenditures under "relief and recovery." But the gist of the story is that tax receipts have been rising, relief outlays have been holding their own, and ordinary expenditures have been rising through good business and bad.

	Deficit	"Ordinary Expenses"	"Recovery & Relief"
	(000,000 omitted)		
1938-1939 (est)	$4,000	$5,276	$2,649
1937-1938	1,450	4,660	2,237
1936-1937	3,252	4,300	3,073
1935-1936	3,300	3,400	3,440
1934-1935	3,800	3,225	3,400
1933-1934	3,250	2,700	2,800
1932-1933	2,256	3,300	385

It does not now appear that an early tapering of the deficits is likely, despite the election swing toward conservatism. The conservatism is probably not of the fiscal kind. Already the official estimate, made last July, of the deficit for the current fiscal year, looks too small. The guess was that the deficit would be about 100 per cent above that of 1937-1938. For the first 4½ months, however, the deficit has run $1,242,000,000 against $680,000,000 for the same period of last year. This is an increase of about 82 per cent.

Heavy Outlays in Spring

PWA outlays have been slow in getting under way, and will reach their peak next spring; the outlays of the U. S. Housing Authority are also not likely to top out until late spring; and at that time income tax receipts will begin coming in substantially below those of last spring, when people were paying on the comparatively good year 1937.

Furthermore, these budget figures ignore two increasingly important items. First, certain outlays of the Government affiliated organizations have been removed from the regular budget. Among these are the CCC expenditures for the purchase (via non-recourse loan) of farm commodities.

The Commodity Credit Corporation has already picked up over 7,000,000 bales of the current cotton crop, and is carrying at present about 9,000,000 bales with a peak expected of around 10,000,000 bales, compared with a previous maximum in 1935 of 6,100,000 bales, which in itself was far in excess of the Farm Board peak. CCC had laid out about $500,000,000, of which it has borrowed directly from the public about $200,000,000.

The U. S. Housing Authority will also borrow direct from the public. So will the RFC, and loan to these investment banking and commodity-banking affiliates of the Treasury, and their outlays therefore won't bulge the deficit. So part of the deficit is being hidden, whether a deficit be considered as a national asset (the pump-priming theory) or deficit (the balanced budget theory).

National Defense Deficit

The other addition to the deficit will be for national defense. It looks as though when relief goes out defense will come in. Outlays for Army and Navy have doubled to $1,000,000,000 per annum in five years and to judge by Washington talk they will jump further and soon. An addition of $250,000,000 during this current year is certain, which will add an equal amount to the estimated $4,000,000,000 deficit.

The gist of the change in outlook for the national fisc is that the basic philosophy of Treasury finance has made its second important change in the current decade.

Inherited from the 1920's was the theory that the budget should be balanced regardless of everything else, as a bulwark of the credit structure. President Hoover strove manfully to balance it even at the bottom of the depression.

The first change was to the pump-priming or "compensated economy" theory. That theory was that Treasury finance should offset the swings of the business cycle. It gave an easy justification to heavy deficits in hard times, made them seem intentional instead of accidental.

The "compensated economy" theory went in the waste-basket in the current year when it was realized that private business had, for one reason or another, failed to "take over" from Treasury deficit-financing. When, through the accidental effect of the Social Security tax receipts from payrolls, the Treasury cash income came to equal the Treasury cash outgo in 1937, business went into a tail spin. The theoretical side of the Treasury balance wheel for business was abandoned.

Efficacy of Pump-Priming

In theory now the Treasury will run deficits when business lags, but it will not pile up surpluses when business gets high, for fear of disturbing business. There haven't been any cash surpluses, although the bookkeeping of the Social Security Act offered the best possible front for such cash surpluses (which might have been incurred by the Treasury while still appearing under the Social Security Act to be barely achieving a balanced budget). The implications of the present pump-priming program (in the absence of any pump-deflating program in the good years 1936 and 1937) are that a Treasury deficit is necessary in order to keep business up as well as to get it up. Mr. Hopkins' proposal fits with this philosophy.

Each of the current philosophies of Treasury finance runs into a paradox or absurdity. On the one side is the philosophy that the primary object of Treasury finance is not to achieve a balance of intake and outgo, but to keep up employment. The logical end of this philosophy—since the loss of our frontier put us into the European situation of having a permanent "hard-core" of unemployment—is that we must always run a deficit. Yet this logical conclusion does not make fiscal sense. It makes no allowance for a steadily rising debt service, which now costs over $1,000,000,000 a year for interest alone, nor does this concept of an open-end mortgage on the national income make any allowance for the invariable fiscal experience of history.

The Problem of Credit

On the other hand, though the budget-balancing philosophy makes fiscal or bookkeeping sense, yet it implies that a sovereign government must stand aside and let a part of society remain idle. It denies, in effect, the obvious fact that the national economy is better off for every hour of employment given than it would be if that employment were withheld.

One practical, yet logically unrelated solution is current here for this contradiction. It is said that the Treasury should go on financing the employment of the unemployed, but that the government should change such of its policies, including tax policies, as are a direct deterrent to private employment. Then perhaps private employment would increase, until it took up most of the labor surplus and financed the Treasury's handling of the rest by its increased tax-paying ability.

Even this, however, is felt to do no more than postpone or disguise the ultimate problem of basing our debt structure on our available productive facilities including our available willing labor. For private industry would take over from the government the financing of employment only by an expansion of private instead of public credit. But prosperity financed by private credit has always in the past collapsed just as inevitably as prosperity financed by an expansion of public credit. The problem is still there.

News Notes—Southern Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Italian Chemicals—Various plants are being constructed in the new industrial zone of Bolvano, among them the establishment at Agruzzo, which will produce daily about 15,000 litres of absolute alcohol (about 300,000 quintals per annum) from wood residue, using the Sholar process. Another concern will exploit, during five months following the harvest, 50,000 quintals of dregs of grapes, extracting extra neutral alcohol, 96-97 per cent, tartrates and edible oil. The residue of the dregs will go into fuel-bricks, to be used in power production for the plant.

* * *

Italian Coal—Imports of coal and coke into Italy during the first six months of 1938 amounted to 6,354,423 metric tons, compared with 5,940,652 metric tons in the like period of 1937. Every effort is being made to replace foreign coal by national fuel for both industrial and household purposes. In this connection experiments are now being made with Sardinian coal and lignite for use in the furnaces of glassworks in Tuscany.

* * *

Italian Cotton—Reports have been received in Egypt that experiments in cotton cultivation which the Italian Government has been conducting in Abyssinia have been successful. The Italian Undersecretary for the Colonies recently stated that the growing of all varieties of cotton in Abyssinia can be successfully undertaken in a number of districts of that country and that the output would be abundant. The Under secretary was also reported to have stated that it would not be necessary for Italy to import cotton from abroad in the future.

* * *

Greek Radio Imports—In terms of volume, Greek radio equipment imports in 1937 were 21 per cent smaller than in the preceding year, although imports from the United States were reduced only 3.4 per cent. There was a relaxation rather than a tightening of import restrictions on radio receiving sets during 1937, and the decline is attributed to the fact that a portion of the available quotas held by small and financially weak radio dealers were not utilized for imports.

* * *

Greek Steel—A factory, which will manufacture steel sheets of all kinds as well as tin plate, is in the process of construction at a site near Athens, Greece. The factory is being built by the National Steel Industry, a company formed especially to manufacture sheets, etc., and all of the shareholders were formerly connected with the steel sheet industry in the United States. It was stated that about $50,000 has been spent thus far by the new company for second-hand American steel-mill machinery, which has already been imported into Greece. It is expected that the factory would be ready for production about the middle of 1939.

* * *

Bulgarian Tobacco—Bulgaria will have an exportable surplus of about 33,000,000 pounds of tobacco from the crop of 1938, a quantity which is less than for the preceding year, but which is reported to be of much better quality. It is reported that since Germany does not appear to be in the market for Bulgarian tobacco this year, an endeavor is being made to dispose of this tobacco in Egypt, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

* * *

Portuguese Cork Exports—Exports of cork and cork products from Portugal during 1937 totaled 181,013 metric tons, valued at about $99,715,000, and recorded a gain of 10 per cent in volume and 32 per cent in value when compared with exports amounting to 164,569 metric tons, valued at about $75,247,000, during 1936. The gain, however, was due to the exceptionally large exports during the first half of the year, as during the final six months the volume of cork exports in all classifications were lower, although the value of shipments remained correspondingly higher than in the preceding year. Cork shavings was by far the leading item shipped to the United States during 1937, this country having received a total of 38,239,788 metric tons, valued at about $12,221,000.

* * *

Spanish Broadcasts—Radiotelephone broadcasts in the Spanish language of emergency information of importance to mariners have been inaugurated by the Key West radiotelephone station of the Lighthouse Service, to supplement the usual broadcasts in English. The Weather Bureau and the Hydrographic Office of the Navy are co-operating in supplying information. A six months trial of the broadcasts in Spanish is to be made, the new service being expected to benefit particularly a considerable group of fishermen, speaking only Spanish, who operate in waters where their nearest harbors of refuge in time of storm are United States harbors.

Douglas Beholds Work of SEC As Boon to Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—The New York stock exchange has "taken its destiny into its own hands," and today the Securities and Exchange Commission has a "back seat" in the matter of regulation, according to William C. Douglas, chairman of the SEC.

Speaking before the National Association of Accredited Publicity Directors at the Lotos Club here last night, Mr. Douglas congratulated the exchange on having on its own initiative made many of the necessary changes during the past year and thus having avoided what seemed to be an approaching "period of strict prescription by the Government." The SEC was only too glad to sit back and let the exchange do the necessary altering itself, he declared.

At the same time Mr. Douglas heralded an "encouraging improvement in the relations between government and business," due to the "growing recognition of the supremacy of the law" and to the realization that when general policies have been put into statutes, "the business-government relationship moves out of the realm of controversy and debate." He foresaw a period of government-business relationship characterized by" neatly balanced judgment and discretion."

Mr. Douglas, who was presented with the association's second annual scroll award for outstanding service to publicity, held it the part of wisdom for business men to cooperate to the fullest extent with the Holding Company Act, saying it was better to make suggestions how one's business should be run or changed than it would be to have such alterations forced upon one.

"If I were a business man, I would want to make the original suggestions as to how my system could and should meet the requirements of the act," he declared. "If I followed that course, I would get the benefit of having matters of policy decided on the facts of my case and with the benefit of my advocacy. I would thus minimize the risk of precedents based on the facts of somebody else's company and after the inferior advocacy of somebody else's lawyer."

The SEC chairman defended the establishment of administrative agencies, which he said were sometimes referred to by business men as "three-headed monsters." They result from the public demand that government do a "streamlined job" under pressure of today's rapid developments, and often protect business from becoming "heavily afflicted by a legislative blight," he added.

Although the entire speech was interpreted as conciliatory toward business, Mr. Douglas was particularly insistent upon the need for governmental agencies to get to the bottom of situations and turn up facts, adding that only when it had an impressive array of facts and figures could an agency form a reasoned judgment on a case. He declared that it also gave business a guarantee that the agencies were making decisions on the basis of facts—not of theories.

Mr. Douglas stressed the agencies' latitude in making decisions, declaring it to be "a boon to business and the public alike," since, he held, it aids in the "preservation for business of the principle of self-determination."

Dr. Leonard W. Doob, Assistant Professor in the Institute of Human Relations of Yale University and the evening's only other speaker, saw the present excesses in Germany as due to that country's feeling of frustration. When a people are thwarted that search for an outlet, even though it may not be the logical one, such excesses may be expected to continue so long as the feeling of frustration lasts, he held.

Holiday Announced

NEW YORK (AP)—Security and commodity exchanges throughout the country will suspend trading in observance of Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, Nov. 24. Canadian and foreign markets will operate as usual.

Heads Traders

Current News

Willis M. Summers

Elected President of the National Security Traders Association. Mr. Summers is a partner in Hoit, Rose & Troster, New York. He entered Wall Street in 1908 with the firm of Edmund and Charles Randolph and has been a partner in his present firm since 1927.

ICC Head Would Set Up New Department For Transportation

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—A New Federal agency to be known as the Department of Transportation was advocated by Walter M. W. Splawn, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in an address here before the convention of the National Association of Railroad and Utility Commissioners.

The new department, Mr. Splawn said, would be used to work out economies and ward off ruin to many operators of superfluous trucks, barges, ships and airplanes "and disaster to railroads."

"We today find the means of transportation over-extended and built far ahead of traffic," Mr. Splawn declared. "We see all about us financial failure of transportation companies, cutthroat competition, rate wars, and the giving of rebates through one legal device or another."

The Commission Chairman said state and Federal agencies find themselves more and more concerned with minimum rates and urged the following remedial action for transportation problems:

1. The Interstate Commerce Commission be assigned all jurisdiction exercised under Federal statutes over rates and fares and the prevention of discrimination of rates and fares.

2. That present agencies dealing with transportation now scattered through various Government Departments, be placed in a Department of Transportation.

"Under this arrangement," Mr. Splawn added, "the Commission would be left as it is and the new Department of Transportation would be an executive department in which could be lodged all the promotional and other activities now carried on in eight or ten different departments and agencies."

'Incentive Taxation' Topic at Hearing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The special Senate committee named to investigate the workings of profit sharing in industry announced that "incentive taxation" would be stressed at public hearings opening here Nov. 19.

A statement from Senators Herring (D) of Iowa and Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, committee members, said their "purpose is to determine whether it is not possible and practical to encourage social-minded practices in commerce and industry instead of always, as heretofore, using the taxing power to punish, or prohibit, or restrain."

Senator Vandenberg advocates tax exemptions for industries sharing their profits with employees.

Urges Investors To Combine And Protect Rights

BALTIMORE (AP) — Baltimore & Ohio Railroad stockholders elected two new directors at their annual meeting Monday and heard an assertion they should organize with others to protect their investments and "call a halt" to "unjustified attacks and demands on business."

J. Hamilton Cheston, Vice President of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, and John C. Traphagen, President of the Bank of New York, were elected directors to fill vacancies caused by the passing of Newton D. Baker and the resignation of Robert Taft, newly-elected Ohio Senator.

J. Newcomb Blackman, of New York, Vice President of the American Federation of Investors and a B. & O. stockholder, addressed the group as "fellow suffering stockholders," who he said had received no dividends from the road since 1932.

Should Halt Attacks

Asserting "selfish demands" of "organized labor groups" were "steadily forcing the railroads into bankruptcy," Mr. Blackman suggested collective bargaining should not be "for the exclusive benefit" of organized labor, but "we must have collective bargaining through organized stockholders."

"The time has come," he said, "when the stockholders—about 15,000,000 strong—should use their combined strength to defend and protect their investments and call a halt to the constant unjustified attacks and demands on business and business leaders in general."

Noting "B. & O. stockholders—both common and preferred—have received no dividends since 1932," he said "our company is being faced with the necessity of reorganization, or even bankruptcy, if it cannot get immediate financial relief."

"Since 1929 railroad traffic and earnings have suffered sharp declines," he continued. "Until 1932, there was no reduction in railroad wages. The 10 per cent reduction, agreed upon in that year, was completely restored by April 1935. In 1937, railway employees received an additional wage increase, averaging about eight per cent."

Urges Greater Unity

Mr. Blackman said the present wages are higher than in 1929 "both in dollars and purchasing power," and added:

"I believe my views can be regarded as reflecting the unspoken convictions of many thousands of suffering stockholders, who will, in increasing numbers, demand that their invested rights be respected and protected. That only by the power of organized effort can we stop the damage being done by self-seeking and strictly selfish organized minority groups."

Harold Biehn, Washington Courthouse, Ohio, urged closer relationship between management and shippers and employees in another address.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Dec. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 5
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Dec. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 21

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY

17 COURT STREET, BOSTON

Investment and Management of Property

AGENT ★ TRUSTEE ★ GUARDIAN ★ EXECUTOR

Allied with THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 900,000
Previous day 942,020
1938 volume to date 264,538,086
1937 volume to date 372,795,755

Leading Stocks Off Fractions To Around a Point

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—Stocks generally did a reverse crawl in today's market with leading industrials losing fractions to a point or so.

While low marks were reduced in many cases near the final hour, volume dwindled. Transfers were at the rate of about 900,000 shares.

A few aircrafts continued to command support, but some of these lost their buoyancy of yesterday and retreated moderately before profit taking.

While the business outlook was still mildly cheering, there was some talk of the ascending curve flattening out during the next several weeks with a probable resumption of the forward push in the spring.

Behind most of the time in the stock list were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, American Smelting, Johns-Manville, Public Service of N. J., and Northern Pacific.

Favored were Boeing, Ex-Cello Aircraft, Aviation Corp., Bendix, National Cash Register, Phillips Petroleum, Goodyear, and Electric Power & Light.

Somewhat higher in the curb were Ballanca Aircraft, Lockheed, Seversky and Todd Shipyards. Backward were Electric Bond & Share, N. J. Zinc and American Cyanamid "B."

Bonds Are Lower

Bonds, with a few exceptions, followed the downward trend of stock prices.

Trading was desultory. Rails were mixed. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 5s of '75 dropped off ⅜ point in active trading.

U. S. Government issues reflected the downward trend, slipping fractionally, except in the case of Federal Farm mortgage 3¼s which gained 2-32 point.

Remington Rand 4¼s gained ¼ point simultaneously with the company's announcement of an interim dividend on common stock and restoration of wage cuts to salaried employees.

Brooklyn City Railroad 5s jumped 3⅛. In the foreign list French Government 7½s and Panama 5½ rose about 2 points each.

Prominent on the debit side were Great Northern 4s, Santa Fe 4s of '95 and New Central 5s, off fractionally.

Sharp Drop Today In Pound Sterling

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—The British pound sterling tumbled 2½ cents in terms of the dollar in fast foreign exchange dealings today.

The weight of offerings forced the official control fund to lower its support price as the English currency headed toward the low point of around $4.62 touched during the September war scare. Exchange dealers pointed out considerable business was done at the current level of around $4.66⅝ while in September quotations were largely nominal.

The French franc weakened .01⅜ of a cent to 2.61¼ cents in sympathy with the British unit. The guilder, however, advanced .02 of a cent, the Swiss franc gained .03 of a cent and the belga .00½ of a cent.

Most bankers pointed out the latest weak spell in sterling seemed to have been touched off by the anti-Jewish campaign in Germany. Underlying this, however, was the belief of many exchange men that the sterling-dollar ratio was seeking a level more in line with the flow of merchandise between the two countries.

Fractional Rise In Wheat Prices

CHICAGO, Nov. 22 (AP)—Argentine reports of crop damage from frost and from rains tended to lift Chicago wheat prices a little today.

Advices current said a result of Argentine frosts would be considerable feed wheat in the South. Northern Argentina, it was reported, would have poorer quality wheat than Europe has been expecting.

U. S.-Greece Trade Agreement Signed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—The State Department announced today the signing of a provisional commercial agreement between the United States and Greece, Nov. 15.

It contains general provisions for non-discriminatory treatment with regard to tariff rates and other forms of trade control.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London — Renewed strength in Argentine railroad issues was the outstanding feature of today's stock market. Uncertain European political conditions tended to restrict trading otherwise, although there was a fair inquiry for steel and motor shares. Brewing issues gained slightly and British Government funds closed firmer. Foreign bonds were mixed and trans-Atlantics finished fractionally down.

Paris—Stock prices continued upward in the Bourse today. Bank of France gained more than 300 francs and Suez Canal moved up about 100. French rentes closed 15 centimes down to 75 higher.

Liverpool — Cotton futures advanced 3 to 4 points today in sympathy with firm Bombay prices and local buying, which was influenced by easiness of pound sterling.

Wheat futures moved irregularly, but steadied and closed ⅝d to ⅞d net higher.

Alberta Reports Surplus

EDMONTON, Alta (CP)—An over-all surplus on income and capital accounts of $1,683,494 compared with $16,639,516 in the previous year was reported in an analysis of public accounts of the Alberta Government for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1938, issued.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	59	59	59	Nov 14
122¾	119½	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	2	47	47	47	Nov 21
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	7	11⅝	11⅜	11½	
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1¼e)	1	23	23	23	
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	27½	27½	27½	Nov 21
67½	40	Air Reduction (1a)	13	63¼	62½	62½	— ½
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	1	1	1	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	16	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅝	Alleghany Corp	15	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
17⅝	8½	Alleghany pf xw	2	13	13	13	
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	4	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ¼
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	1	12½	12½	12½	
21½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Nov'21
29¾	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	15	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ⅝
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	1	11	11	11	— ¼
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	2	181	181	181	+1
12⅜	7	Allied Kid (½)	1	11½	11½	11½	
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅝
13½	4½	Allied Stores	16	12	11¾	12	— ¼
70⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	67½	67½	67½	Nov 19
55¾	34½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	5	49	48	49	+ ¾
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	18	18	18	—1
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	13	2⅜	2⅛	2½	— ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	21	21	21	Nov 18
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	3	71	70½	71	
28½	23	Am Ag Ch Del	1	23½	23½	23½	— ½
23⅛	10	Am Bank N (.70e)	2	17½	17½	17½	— ½
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
52	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(¾e)	5	45½	43¾	45½	Nov 21
105½	70¾	Am Can (4)	5	98	97½	97⅝	+ ⅜
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Nov 18
34⅝	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	3	29⅞	29½	29⅝	— ¼
57¾	27	Am Car pf (2½e)	3	49½	49	49	— ½
23¾	9½	Am Ch&Cable (.55e)	5	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
115	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	115	115	115	Nov 15
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	124¼	123½	123½	— ½
9⅞	4½	Am Colortype	1	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
15	9	Am Comi Alcohol	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
16⅞	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	4	11	11	11	— ½
6⅞	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
7¼	4	Am European	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Nov 14
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	4	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	14	14	14	+ ¾
25¼	13⅜	Am & F P $7 pf	2	18½	18	18	— ½
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
15	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	
5⅞	2	Am Hide & Leather	14	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
36⅞	12	Am Hide & L pf	9	36	34½	35½	Nov 17
44¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	6	44¾	43¾	43¾	—1
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	2	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
20¾	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¼e)	2	14½	14	14	—1
8¾	4⅛	Am International	3	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
29⅜	12⅜	Am Locomotive	6	25¾	25	25¾	— ¾
79	44	Am Locomot pf	4	71	68⅞	70½	Nov 21
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	7	15½	15¼	15½	— ⅜
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
45	23	Am Metal (¾e)	13	38⅞	38	38⅝	—1
120	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	120	120	120	Oct 25
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	11	6⅛	5¾	5¾	— ¼
47⅝	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	2	41	40½	40½	— ½
41½	16½	Am P&L $5 pf(2½k)	4	34¾	34½	34¾	Nov 21
19⅜	9	Am Rad & St S	71	16⅜	16	16⅛	— ¼
24½	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	39	21¾	21½	21⅝	— ½
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	1	74¼	74¼	74¼	+ ¼
20⅞	14¾	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	3	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
23½	7⅜	Am Seating	3	19⅜	19¼	19¼	
58⅜	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(2½e)	22	52¼	51	51½	—1⅜
139	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	1	138¼	138¼	138¼	— ¾
61⅛	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	60	60	60	
38	15⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	15	33½	33⅜	33½	— ¼
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	8	9½	9½	9½	
19	12	Am Stove (.20e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Nov 18
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	1	24⅜	24	24	— ⅛
117¼	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	17	104¼	101	102½	—1¾
20½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
150	111	Am Tel & T (9)	16	147⅜	147⅜	147⅜	— ⅝
88⅛	58	Am Tobacco (5)	2	85¾	85⅞	85¾	Nov 21
91⅜	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	11	87⅞	87½	87½	— ¼
151¼	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Nov 17
9½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	15	8½	8⅛	8⅜	— ⅜
16⅛	6	Am Water Wks	25	13	12⅝	12¾	— ¼
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	86½	86½	86½	Nov 18
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	1	6	6	6	
45	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ⅜
9⅜	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	58	7⅞	7¼	7¼	— ¾
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf		43	43	43	Nov 9
42⅛	21	Anaconda	154	34⅜	33⅞	34	—1½
64⅞	29	Anacon W & C	1	64	64	64	Nov 14
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.30e)	5	17¾	17	17½	— ½
20½	10	Andes Copper	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Nov 18
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Nov 21
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	Nov 21
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	102½	102½	102½	Nov 19
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	11	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	3	46	46	46	— ¼
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	2	57	57	57	Nov 14
53¾	24⅛	Armstrong Cork	8	52¾	51	51	—1¾
13	5½	Arnold Const (¾e)	4	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	15	8½	7¾	8½	+ ⅜
12⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	7	11¾	11	11	— ⅛
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	71½	71½	71½	Nov 10
73½	56	Assd D G 2 pf	1	63	63	63	Nov 15
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	37	37	37	Nov 19
44⅞	22¼	Atch T & S F	27	39	38¼	38½	— ½
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	4	64¾	64½	64½	—1
29⅞	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	7	26	25½	25⅝	— ⅜
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	Nov 9
14½	6¼	Atl G & W In pf	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Nov 21
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	17	22½	22⅛	22⅜	
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	— ¼
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¾e)	13	8¼	8¼	8¼	
48½	38⅜	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	45½	45⅜	45⅜	Nov 21
68	36	Atlas Powder (2¼e)	3	67	66¾	66¾	Nov 21
8	4½	Atlas Tack	1	8	8	8	Nov 17
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	4½	4½	4½	Nov 21
3⅝	2	Aust Nichols	5	3⅜	3¼	3¼	Nov 18
6½	2½	Aviation Cor(.18½e)	248	7	6½	7	+ ⅛

B

15¼	5	Bald Loco ct	19	13¼	13	13	— ⅜
11	4	Balt & Ohio	19	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	7	8½	8¼	8¼	— ½
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	3	30¼	30	30	
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	3	20	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
14	5	Barker Bros	1	11	11	11	
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	8	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	— ¼
21	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	7	19⅜	19⅛	19½	+ ⅜
19¼	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Nov 19
102	90½	Bea Cream pf ww (5)	1	99	99	99	Nov 10
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	1	115¾	115¼	115¾	+ ¾
9	5⅜	Belding-Hem (¾e)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	Nov 4
35⅜	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	157	24⅛	23	23⅜	+ ⅞
20½	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	7	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
66	26⅞	Best & Co (2.32½e)	3	53¾	53	53¼	+ ¾
77⅝	39⅜	Beth Steel	70	73⅜	72⅝	73	—1⅜
18⅛	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	112	112	112	Nov 21
29¾	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	1	26	26	26	
24½	9¾	Black & Decker(⅛e)	3	22	21½	21½	— ½
19¾	10⅜	Blaw-Knox	19	17¾	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	212	34⅛	33½	33⅝	+ ¼
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	2	28¼	25¼	25¼	—1¾
14¼	9	Bond Stores	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	16	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¾e)	6	32¼	31¾	32	
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Nov 19
28	14	Bower Roll Bear	2	26	26	26	+ ⅛
8⅛	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	7	6⅛	6	6	Nov 21
14½	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	14	13¾	13½	13¾	— ⅜
37⅝	12¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	12	31¾	31¼	31½	
40¼	20	Briggs & Stratt(2½e)	2	38	38	38	Nov 18
42¾	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	6	42½	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	2	2	2	Nov 21
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅜
13¾	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	18	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
38¼	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	37½	37	37½	+1
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	12	18	17¾	17⅞	— ⅜
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	8	33⅜	33	33	Nov 21
14½	5½	Brunswick-Bal (½e)	10	13	12⅜	13	+ ⅜
13⅜	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	9	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
7¼	3¼	Budd Mfg	10	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	10	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
25¾	13¼	Bullard Co	1	23	23	23	— ⅝
39	15½	Bullova Watch (3e)	2	35¼	35	35¼	— ¼
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	7	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach(½e)	25	19¼	19	19	
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
10	5⅜	Butler Bros	3	8¾	8¼	8¼	Nov 21
24	16¾	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	21	21	21	—1
10	5⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	
15⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	6	13½	13	13	
22	13	Byron Jackson(1¼e)	2	18½	18½	18½	Nov 21

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1¼e)	3	20½	20½	20½	— ⅝
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug
2¾	1	Callahan Z-Lead	21	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	5¼	Calumet & Hec (⅞e)	14	8¾	8¾	8½	— ⅛
20½	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
21½	12⅝	Can Dry G Ale (¾e)	12	17	16⅝	17	— ¼
8½	5	Canadian Pacific	103	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	5	35½	35½	35½	— ⅜
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Nov 21
22½	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	3	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
107½	62½	Case (JI) Co (5e)	11	90¾	89½	90	
58	29⅝	Caterpil Tractor (2)	8	45⅜	44½	45⅝	+ ⅜
106⅜	100¼	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	103	103	103	Nov 16
26⅝	9	Celanese Corp	19	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ⅝
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	96	96	96	Nov 21
16½	13¼	Celotex Corp (new)	6	14½	14	14	— ½
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	3	22	22	22	
8¾	2	Cent Foundry	7	4½	4½	4½	
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	9	9	9	Nov 18
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	3	6½	6¼	6½	Nov 18
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	Nov 14
50¼	26¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	10	48⅜	47½	48	— ½
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	18	Champ Pap & F	4	30	30	30	
12¾	6	Checker Cab	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Nov 18
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	18	33½	32⅝	33½	— ⅛
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	4	85½	87½	88½	Nov 21
48½	27½	Ches Corp (4.70e)	3	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	1	½	½	½	Nov 19
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Nov 18
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	1	3	3	3	Nov 21
1¼	⅛	Chi Great West	2	½	⅜	⅜	
5⅜	2¼	Chi Great W pf	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
15⅞	8¼	Chi Mail Order	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	7	⅜	⅜	⅜	
2	⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
19	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	14	16¼	16	16¼	Nov 21
38¾	22	Chi Pn T ev pf (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	Nov 21
47	37⅜	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	2	47	47	47	Nov 17
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	13	½	½	½	
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
1	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	2	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
13⅞	8	Chi Yell Cab (1)	2	10½	10½	10½	Nov 15
19¼	12	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	3	16	16	16	Nov 16
13½	3½	Childs Co	24	13¼	12¾	13	+ ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
88½	35⅝	Chrysler Corp (2e)	66	81¾	80½	81½	— ⅝
13½	7¾	City Ice & F (1.40e)	3	10½	10¼	10½	+ ½
5½	2	City Stores	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip (¾e)	1	24	24	24	Nov 19
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	Nov 19
60¼	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	4	56½	55	56	+ ¼
25⅝	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	3	22½	21¼	21½	Nov 21
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	1	135	135	135	—1
61½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	11	60½	60½	60½	Nov 21
17	7½	Colgate-Palm (½a)	13	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
103½	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	103⅞	103¼	103½	+ ⅛
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	11	33½	33⅛	33½	— ⅛
23½	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	6	21	20½	21	+ ½
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	13	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
22⅝	13	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	16	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Col Gas & El	35	7⅞	7	7	— ⅛
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	77½	77	77½	+ ½
19	9	Col Plct vtc (3½c%f)	8	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
35⅝	27½	Colum Plct pf (2¾)	1	31	31	31	Nov 21
98⅛	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	96	96	96	
59⅞	23	Coml Credit (4)	4	55¼	55	55	— ¾
108½	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	2	108½	108½	108½	Nov 21
64	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	4	58¾	58	58½	+ ½
112½	90	Coml Inv cv pf (4¼)	1	110	110	110	Nov 21
12¼	5⅞	Coml Solvents	24	10¼	10	10¼	— ⅛
2¼	1	Com'with & South	32	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
55⅝	25	Com & South pf (3)	6	50¾	49	49	—1¼
28	22½	Com'with Edis (1.60)	32	27½	26⅞	27	
9½	3⅝	Conde Nast	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Nov 21
29	15	Congoleum-Nairn	2	26½	26¼	26½	+ ½
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	4	8¾	8¼	8⅜	Nov 21
25¼	10½	Consol Aircraft	96	25½	24½	25¾	+ ½
10⅝	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Nov 18
34¼	17	Cons Edison (2)	62	30½	30	30⅜	— ¼
104	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	15	103⅛	102¾	103	
2⅜	1	Consol Film Ind	3	2⅛	2	2	Nov 21
11¾	4½	Con Film In pf (1k)	8	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
7⅜	2⅜	Cons Laundries	5	6½	6½	6½	
10⅜	7	Consol Oil (.80)	65	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	4	4	4	
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	19	19	19	Nov 18
95⅜	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	93½	93½	93½	Nov 16
17¾	9¾	Container Corp	3	15½	15¼	15½	
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	11	19½	19	19	—1
23¾	11¼	Cont Bak B	6	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	96	96	96	—1
49¾	36½	Cont Can (2e)	17	38¾	38⅛	38⅝	— ⅛
116	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	3	116	115	115	
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fiber	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
36½	21¼	Cont Ins (1.80a)	2	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	— ¾
1⅞	⅞	Cont Motors	17	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
35⅜	21¾	Cont Oil Del (1)	21	30	29½	30	
29½	10	Cont Steel (1e)	1	27	27	27	Nov 19
70¾	53	Corn Products (3)	3	66	65½	66	
176	162	Corn Products pf(7)	1	176	176	176	
5⅜	2¾	Cosy Inn	8	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
42½	19	Crane Co	6	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅜
117¼	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	Nov 21
29½	21⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Nov 21
10⅞	5¼	Crosley Corp	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Nov 18
43¾	23

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Buying of Cotton Cloth Slows Down; Prices Hold Firm

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Renewal of some of the uncertainty concerning the European political situation, plus a sudden drop in the movement of finished goods were given as some of the reasons for the rapid cooling of buying ardor in primary cotton gray goods markets during the past week.

Total sales for the week were estimated at not more than 75 per cent of production in the print cloth division, and some thought they did not amount to much more than 50 per cent of the current week's loom output.

Prices were not much affected, except in the case of carded broadcloths where there was difficulty in holding the recent gains made. In the fine goods division some of the combed broadcloths moved up slightly in price and managed to hold the gain.

The entire market was very active early in the week, with buying enthusiasm carrying over strongly from the week preceding. Sales volume waned very rapidly, however, and the latter half of the week there was almost no trading activity, outside of perfunctory price checking.

Much of the limited buying interest now seems to center in deliveries during the first and second quarter of next year and very few mills are willing to sell that far ahead, especially at present unprofitable price levels.

Staple print cloths sold in limited quantities for November-December deliveries with 39-inch 4-yard 80 squares bringing 6¾ cents. Only very occasionally was there a round lot sale at 6½ cents and then the lower figure seemd to be due more to the fact that goods came from a less popular mill.

Several million yards of tobacco cloths were sold on a basis of 27 cents a pound, late in the week; but the price was not guaranteed and subject to advance without notice.

Some of the heavier types of goods seemed to move more readily, such as tent and awning duck. The B grade single filling duck was moving at 8¾ cents a yard and there were a number of mills that moved up their prices on regular army duck to a basis of 26 cents a pound. Clothing drills were sold in rather encouraging volume with prices firm to slightly higher.

Activity in very fair volume was reported on 37-inch 2 yard glove flannels at 11 cents a yard, which compares with previous trading a week or two ago at 10½ cents.

In the fine goods division, voiles again proved one of the most active types of goods. There was buying of some round lots of slack twist 60x52s at 4⅞ cents, and some medium twist goods at 5 cents. Hard twist 60x56s held at 6½ cents, but was not very active. Organdies began to move in a larger way with sizable trading at 4½ cents for 11 yard 68x56s.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	2⅜s '43-41 Mch	106.27	106.27	106.27
3	3⅜s '47-43	109.23	109.23	109.23
3	3¼s '45-43	109.16	109.16	109.16
3	3¼s '46-44	109.18	109.18	109.18
1	2⅞s '47-45	106.26	106.26	106.26
1	2¾s '56-46	112.25	112.25	112.25
1	3s '48-46	108.2	108.2	108.2
3	3¼s '49-46	108.22	108.22	108.22
1	4¼s '52-47	118.15	118.15	118.15
1	2½s '53-49	101.31	101.31	101.31
1	2½s '52-50	102.1	102.1	102.1
7	2¾s '54-51	103.19	103.16	103.16
2	3s '55-51	106.15	106.15	106.15
10	2½s '60-55	104.5	104	104
1	2¾s '59-56	102.31	102.31	102.31
4	2¾s '63-58	102.14	102.13	102.14

Federal Farm Mortgage

2	3¼s '64-44	107.3	107.3	107.3
10	3s '49-44	106.12	106.12	106.12

Home Owners' Loan

2	2¾s '49-39	102.11	102.10	102.10
2	2¼s '44-42	104.1	104.1	104.1

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	Alb P Wrap 6s '48	35	35	35
6	Alleghany 5s '44	81½	81	81
11	Alleghany 5s '49	73	72	72½
10	Alleghany 5s '50 st	36½	36	36½
1	Allegh Val 4s '42	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Allis Chalm 4s '52	109½	109½	109½
23	Am&For P 5s 2030	53	53	53
1	Am Ice 5s '53	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
5	AmIGChem 5½s '49	103¾	103½	103½
29	Am T&T 3½s '53	112½	112¾	112¾
1	Am T&T 3¼s '56	105	104¾	104¾
9	Am T&T 3¼s '61	105	105	105
1	Am T Pdr cv '50	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2	AnscondaCop 4½s '50	105¼	105½	105½
2	Ang C Nitra deb '67	32¼	32¼	32¼
1	Arm Del 4s '57	97¾	97¾	97¾
23	Arm Del 4s '55	98	97⅞	98
24	AT&SF 4s '95	106	105½	105½
1	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
2	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	93	93	93
2	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	93	93	93
2	AT&SF T Sh L 4s58	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
4	AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	105½	105½	105½
1	A C Line 1st 4s '52	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
12	ACLine 4½s '64	67¾	67¾	67¾
5	Bald Loco 5s '60 st	101	100⅞	100⅞
32	B&O rfg 6s '95	18¼	17¼	17¼
1	B&O 1st 5s '48	49¼	49	49¼
65	B&O rfg 5s '95	17¼	15¾	16¾
14	B&O 5s '96 J	17⅞	17	17
11	B&O 5s 2000 D	17	17	17
38	B&O cv 4½s '60	12⅞	12½	12½
19	B&O 4s '48	49	48⅞	48⅞
2	B&O 5s S W 50	33	32½	32½
3	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106	105¾	105¾
15	Beth Stl 3¼s '66	100	99½	100
24	Beth Stl 3½s '52	99	98⅝	99
6	Boston&Me 5s '67	27¾	27¼	27¼
6	Bkly City RR 5s '41	48¼	48	48¼
13	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	107¾	106⅞	106⅞
28	Bkly Man T 4½s '66	76¾	75½	75½
14	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107	106	107
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	96¾	96¾	96¾
1	Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110¾	110¾	110¾
12	Buf R&P 4½s '57	27	26½	26½
5	Cal Ore Pow 4s'66	94½	94¼	94¼
1	Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	115¾	115¾	115¾
1	Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	119½	119½	119½
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s '61	115½	115	115
1	Can Pac 5s'44	112	112	112
8	Can Pac 5s '54	99¾	99½	99½
12	Can Pac 4½s '46	98¾	98	98
14	Can Pac 4s perp	81¾	81¾	81¾
1	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	90½	90½	90½
3	Cen Foundry 6s '41	102	101½	101½
15	Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	10	10	10
12	Cen Pac 5s '60	56½	55¾	56
10	Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	72¼	72¼	72¼
2	Cen RRNJ 5s'87	22	22	22
11	C&Ohio cn 5s'39	102	101⅞	101⅞
6	C&O 4½s'92	119	118	118
4	C&O 3½s'96 D	96¾	96⅝	96⅝
1	CB&Q 3¼s Ill '49	98¾	98¾	98¾
10	Chi&E Ill 5s '51	14⅞	14¼	14⅞
1	Chi E Erie 5s'82	83	83	83
6	Chic Gt West 4s'59	20	19¾	19¾
2	Chi I&L 6s '66	5½	5½	5½
2	Chi I&L 5s '66	5	5	5
146	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	9½	9	9⅛
17	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3	2⅞	2⅞
3	CM&SP 4½s'89E	25	24⅞	25
5	CM&SP gen 4s '89	24½	24½	24½
5	CM&SP 3½s gen'89	23½	21⅝	21⅝
1	Chi & NW gm 5s '87	15½	15½	15½
25	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	5	4¾	4¾
1	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	8¼	8¼	8¼
5	Chi&NW4½s2037C	8½	8½	8½
65	Chi&NW 4s '87	14¾	14½	14½
2	Chi&NW3½s'87	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
1	Chi Ry 5s '27	41½	41½	41½
20	CRI&P cv 4½s'60	3½	3½	3½
9	CRI&P 4s '88	16¾	16½	16¾
7	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7¾	7½	7¾
9	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	7½	7¾	7½
2	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
14	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	105⅝	105½	105⅝
3	Childs Co 5s '43	77	77	77
38	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
1	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	109	109	109
1	ClevUnTerms'72	87½	87	87
10	ClevUnTerms5s '73	80¾	80	80
1	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	73½	73½	73½
3	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	96½	96½	96½
1	Colmbia G 5s 1961	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
10	Col Ry Pw & L 4s '66	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	103	103	103
26	Com'l Cred 2¾s '43	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
6	Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	106¾	106¾	106¾
6	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108	108	108
13	Cmwlth Ed cv 3½s '58	107¼	107	107¼
10	ComwithEd3¾s'65	107⅛	107¾	107⅞
70	CwlthEd cv 3½s '60n	107¼	106⅝	107
3	Conn Riv Pow 3½s '61	109	109	109
19	Con Edis 3½s '48	106½	106⅜	106⅜
7	Con Edis 3¼s '46	106¾	106½	106¾
2	Con Edis 3½s '58	104¼	104¼	104¼
5	Con Edis 3½s '56	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
12	Con Oil 3½s '51	103	102⅝	102⅝
12	Consum Pow 3½s'70	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
1	Consum Pow 3½s'67	107	107	107
7	Consum Pow 3½s'66	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
5	Crane Co 3½s'51	105¾	105¾	105¾
7	Cuba R R 5s'52	38½	38½	38½
1	Dayton P&L 3½s'60	108	108	108
58	Det&Mack rfg 4s'43	57	56⅝	56⅝
1	Del P&L 4½s'69	106½	106½	106½
20	D & R G 4s'36	12⅝	12m	12¼
10	D & R G 5s'55 Asd	4⅝	4½	4½
6	D & R G West 5s'78	8½	8¼	4½
12	DMoin&Ft D 4s'35 ct	3¾	3½	3½
3	Det & Mack 1st 4s'95	50	50	50
5	Det Ed 4½s'61	112¾	112⅝	112⅝
1	Det Ed 4s'65	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
16	Det T Tun 4½s'61	95	94½	94½
7	Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
6	Elect Auto Lite 4s'52	107¾	107¾	107¾
4	El Paso N Gas 4½s'51	105	105	105
47	Erie rfg 5s'67	12½	12¼	12½
21	Erie rfg 5s'75	12½	12¾	12⅝
1	Erie cv 4s'53 A	21½	21½	21½
1	Fairbks Morse 4s'56	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Fed L&T 1st 4s'42	101½	101½	101½
13	Fla E Cst 5s'74	9¼	9¼	9¼
1	Fla E Cst 4½s'59	62¾	62¾	62¾
5	Gen Cable 5½s'47	103½	103½	103½
12	Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5	GenMotAccep3¼s '51	106½	106⅜	106⅜
3	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	63½	63½	63½
9	Goodrich 4¼s '56	99¾	99¾	99¾
4	Goodrich 6s '45	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Goth Stlk Ho 5s '46	88	88	88
6	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	99½	99½	99½
8	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	96½	95½	95½
9	Gt Nor 4s '46H	85½	85½	85½
2	Gulf St Util 4s '66	107½	107½	107½
3	Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	52⅝	52⅜	52⅜
2	HockCo 1st 4s '46	96¾	96	96
31	Hudson Coal Co 5s '62A	37¾	37¼	37¾
1	Huds Co Gas 5s '49	122½	122½	122½
21	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	46	45	45
18	Hud&Man inc 6s '57	12¾	12	12¼
5	Ill Cen 4s '53	50	49	49½
11	Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	54	54	54
8	Ill Cen 4¼s ser G	46½	45½	46
1	Ill Cen 5s '55	61½	61½	61½
13	IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	53½	53½	52¼
8	Inland Stl 3⅜s '61	108¾	108¾	108¾
12	Interb R Tr 7s '32	67	66⅝	67
5	Interb R Tr 6s'32	42½	42¼	42⅜
14	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	69½	68¾	69
1	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	37	37¼	37¼
13	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	18	17¾	17¾
5	Int Hydro El 6s'44	75½	75½	75½
8	Int Paper 5s '95	88	88	88
11	Int Paper 5s '47	97½	97½	97½
1	Int Rys C Am 5s '72	83	83	83
1	Int T&T cv 4½s'39	100¼	100¼	100¼
18	Int T&T 4½s'52	65½	65	65
8	Int T&T 5½s'55	69½	69¼	68¾
14	Jones & L St 4½s '61	95	94¾	94¾
1	KCFtS & M 4s '36 ct	34¼	34¼	34¼
10	K C South 5s '50	69	68½	69
2	K C Term 4s '60	108	108	108
3	Keith B P 6s '46	94	94	94
1	Keppers Co 4s '51	102½	102½	102½
5	Kresge Found 3½s '47	100½	100½	100½
2	Lac Gas 6s '42 A	45½	45½	45½
6	Lac Gas 5½s '53	52½	51	51
1	Lac Gas 5s '39	79¾	79¾	79¾
17	L&NMS 3½s'97	84½	84½	84½
10	LS&MS 3½s '97 reg	82½	82½	82½
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '74	29	29	29
1	Leh Val H Term 5s '54	48	48	48
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	25	25	25
6	Leh Val 4½s 2003	23	22½	23
9	Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	23½	22½	23
9	Leh Val 4s 2003	22½	22½	22½
4	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	22½	22½	22½
1	Liggett & M 5s '51	125	125	125
1	Liquid Carb 4s '47	109	109	109
10	Loews 3½s '46	102¼	102	102
1	Lorillard Co 7s '44	127½	127½	127½
1	Lou & N 3s 2003 B	97¼	97¼	97½
11	Louis & N un 4s '40	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
8	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	84	84	84
3	Lou Gas&El 3½s '66	107¼	107¼	107¼
60	Manhat Ry 4s '90	35½	35	35
7	Marion St Shov 6s '47	83	83	82¼
2	Market St Ry 7s '40	55¼	55¼	55¼
4	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	104¼	104¼	104⅜
4	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104	103⅜	103⅜
1	Met Ed 4½s '68	109	109	109
11	Met W Side E Chi 4s '38	8	8	8
1	M & St L 4s '49	3	3	3
10	MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	8	7½	8
13	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	8½	8½	8½
16	Mo-Ill 5s '59	48	47¾	47¾
3	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	40	40	40
4	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	15¼	15¼	15¼
4	M-K-TexEx 4s '62 B	32½	32½	32½
17	Mo Pac 5½s'49	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
4	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	17¾	17½	17¾
3	Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	17	17	17
31	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17¾	17½	17⅝
7	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	17¾	17½	17⅝
3	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	18	17½	17½
23	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5¾	5¼	5½
4	MonWPa Pub Sv 6s '65	99¼	99¼	99¼
10	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	98¾	98	98

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Mor & Essex 5s '55	55	55	55
2	Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	55½	55	55½
3	MountSt T&T 3½s '68	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3	Nassau El 4s '51	34½	34½	34½
4	Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	104	103⅞	103⅞
2	Nat Gypsum 4½s 50	104	104	104
3	N O Pu Sv 5s52A	101½	101½	101½
9	N O Pub Sv 5s53B	101½	101½	101½
1	NY&Harl 3½s 2000	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
21	NYC rfg 4s 2013	60¼	60¼	60¼
10	NYC 4½s 2013 A	59¼	56	56
7	NYC cn 4s 98	67¼	67	67
9	NYC 3½s 46	78	78	78
35	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	56	55	55
1	NYC&HR 3½s 97	83½	83½	83½
6	NYC La Sh 3½s 98	84½	84	84½
6	NYC Mich Cen 3½s 98	84½	84	84½
14	NYChic&StL 4½s '74A	53¼	53	53
49	NY Ct&StL 4½s 78	46	44	44½
4	NYDock 4s '47	51	51	51
15	NYEdis 3¼s '65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅜
1	NYGEHP 5s '48	124	124	124
7	NYGEHP 4s '49	116½	116½	116½
20	NYNH&H 4½s '67	13½	13½	13½
6	NYO&W rfg 4s'92	8	8	8
12	NY&W gen 5s '40	4¾	4¾	4¾
12	NYTel 4½s '39	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
3	Norfolk&Sou 5s '41	60	60	60
11	NorAmCo 5s '61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
8	NorAmEd 5½s '63	106½	105½	105½
6	NorAmEdis '57A	105	104⅞	105
1	NorAmEd 5s '69C	103½	103½	103½
11	NorCenRy '74	114	114	114
19	Nor Pac 6s 2047	65	63½	64
3	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	55	53¾	53¾
30	Nor Pac 4s '97	84	83⅜	83⅜
17	Nor Pac 3s 2047	58¼	58	58
7	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	106	105¾	105¾
2	Ohio Ed 4s '67	106	106	106
5	Ohio Ed 4s '68	105¾	105¾	105¾
16	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	101¼	101⅛	101¼
4	Ohio G&E 4s '46	104	104	104
18	Or.-WashR&Nv 4s '61	104	104	104
2	Otis Steel 4½s '62	76¾	76¾	76¾
5	Pacif Cst 1st 5s '46	58½	58½	58½
2	Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	104¾	104¾	104¾
21	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	108¼	108¼	108¼
58	Pen RR gen4½s '65	99	98½	98⅝
70	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	83	83	83
8	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	92¾	92½	92¾
8	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	91¾	91¼	91¼
1	Pen RR 4s '43	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
33	Pen RR 4s '48	109⅜	109¼	109¼
1	Pen RR 3¾s '70	87¼	87¼	87¼
2	Pen RR 3¾s '52	80	80	80
5	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	113	113	113
98	Phila Co 5s '67	99	98½	98½
32	Phil Elec 3½s '67	110	110	110
19	Phil Read C&I 6s '49	4¾	4¾	4¾
9	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	14⅜	14½	14½
3	Philippine Ry 4s '37	14	14	14
8	Phillips Pet 3s '48	100¾	100½	100½
2	PCC & StL 5s '75 B	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
9	PCC & StL 4½s '77	92½	92½	92½
1	PCC & StL 4s '81 I	111	111	111
1	Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s'52	92¼	92¼	92¼
2	Pitt & W Va 4½s'60C	51½	51¼	51¼
1	Portl Gen El 5s '50	106	106	106
14	Portl Gen E 4½s'60	63½	63	63
12	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	15¼	15	15
5	Potomac P 3½s'66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
9	Purity Bak 5s '48	96	96	96
7	Radio Keith 6s '41	77¼	77	77
6	Readg 4½s '97 A	73½	73	73
3	Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	57	57	57
5	Rem Rand 4½s '56	103¾	103⅛	103⅛
6	Republic Steel 4½s '56	95	94¼	94¼
5	Republic Steel 4½s'50	107½	107⅜	107⅜
1	Revere Cop&B 3¾s '56	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Richfield Oil 4s '52	103	103	103
2	Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	40½	40	40
10	RI&SF 5s '50 ct	9¼	9¼	9¼
8	St L S F 4½s'78	10	10	10
5	StL&F 4½s '78 ctm st	9½	9½	9½
5	St L S F 4s '50 A	10¼	9⅞	10¼
6	St L S F 4s '50A ct	9¼	9¼	9¼
1	St L SW 5s '52	20½	20½	20½
15	St L SW rfg 5s '90	13¾	13¾	13¾
15	Seab A L cn 6s '45	9½	9⅜	9⅜
1	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
14	Sea A L 4s '50 st	15½	15½	15½
3	Sea-Al Fla 6s '35 A ct	4½	4½	4½
13	Shell Un 3½s '51	105	104¾	104¾
1	Skelly Oil 3½s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
35	Socony Vac Oil 3½s'50	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜
10	Sou Kraft 4½s '46	92¼	92¼	92¼
1	Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
8	Sou Pac 4½s '68	51½	51	51
13	Sou Pac 4½s '81	51¾	50¾	50¾
22	So Pac 4½s '81	52	51	51
1	So Pac rfg 4s '55	68¾	68¾	68¾
1	So Pac cit 4s '49	53	53	53
7	So Pac 3¾s'46	62½	62	62
4	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	58	57	57
3	South Ry 5s'56	70	70	70
1	South Ry gen 6s '56	67¾	67¾	67¾
2	South Ry cn 5s '94	80¼	80¼	80¼
34	South Ry gen 4s '56	54½	54	54½
11	S W Bell Tel 3s '68	102¾	102¾	102¾
12	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	104½	104	104¾
14	Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
7	Swift&Co 3¼s '50	107	107	107
2	T RR A St L 4s '53	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1	Texark Pt Sm 5½s'50	89	89	89
10	Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	116¼	115¾	115¾
1	Tex&Pac 5s '77 B	86½	86½	86½
1	Tex&Pac 5s '80 D	84½	84½	84½
5	Third Ave aj 5s '60	7½	7½	7½
1	Un El Mo 3¾s '62	108½	108½	108½
1	Union Oil Cal 6s '42	116¼	116¼	116¼
3	Union Oil Cal 3½s'52	108⅝	108½	108½
1	Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	114¼	114⅛	114¼
53	Un Pac 1st 4s'47	110⅞	110⅜	110¾
5	Un Pac 3½s'70	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
1	Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s'52	80½	80½	80½
3	Unit Drug 5s '53	73⅞	72¾	72¾
11	US Pipe&Fdy 3½s'46	118⅜	118	118⅜
43	US Steel 3¼s '71	104¾	104⅜	104⅝
4	Utah L&Trac 5s'44	96½	95½	95½
10	Utah P&L 5½s'47	96¼	96¼	96¼
17	Utah P&L 5½s'47	57	57	57
20	Util P&L 5s '59	57⅛	56⅜	56⅜
2	Vanadium 5s '41	100	100	100
4	Virginian Ry 3s'66	105¼	105¼	105¼
3	Wabash rfg 5½s'75	11¼	11¼	11¼
4	Wabash 2d 5s '39	27	27	27
9	Wabash 5s '76 B	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
9	Wabash 4½s 78C	11¼	11¼	11¼
1	Walwrth 4s' 55	67	67	67
10	Warner Bros 6s'39	90½	90¼	90½
2	Warren Bros 6s'41	43¼	43¼	43¼
10	Wash Terms 3½s'45	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
8	Westch Lt 3½s'67	106	106	106
1	Westn Md 5½s'77A	88	88	88
5	Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	24¼	24¼	24¼
2	Westn Pac 5s'46 asd	22	22	22
3	Western Un 5s'51	65½	65½	65½
2	Western Un 5s '56	65	65	65
1	Western Un 4½s'50	63	63	63
1	Wh&L Erie 4s '66D	104¼	104¼	104½
2	Wh&L E 4s '49	108	108	108
4	Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	95¾	95¾	95¾
4	Wilson&Co 4s'55	101¼	101	101¼
15	Wilson&Co 3¾s'47	92½	92½	92½
10	Youngst S&T 4s '61	103½	103¼	103¼

Foreign Bonds

1	Abitibi P&P 5s'53	65	65	65
1	Antioquia 1st 7s'57	7	7	7
5	Antwerp 5s'58	96	95¾	96
24	Argentine 4s'72 Feb	80	80	80
20	Argentine 4s'72 Ap	81½	80½	80½
2	Argentine 4½s'71	89¾	89½	89½
2	Australia 5s'55	104½	104	104
3	Australia s5'57	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	Australia 4½s'56	101	100⅝	100⅝
1	Austria 7s'37	48	45½	45½
6	Belgium 6½s'49	107½	107	107
4	Brazil 8s'41	13¾	13½	13⅞
45	Brazil 6½s'26-57	9¾	9¾	9¾
13	Brazil 6½s'27-57	9¾	9¾	9¾
9	Braz

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THOUSANDS OF PIECES OLD GLASS General line antiques. Write wants. Glass list for stamp. MRS. DON HOOVER, 505 North 8th Street, Quincy, Ill.

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WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W 34th, N Y C CH. 4-4408 Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

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WHEN in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

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GLASGOW—Parkgrove Hotel, 11 Park Ter.; excellent residential hotel, overlooking park; near Christian Science church; garage. Douglas 2366

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BOLTON

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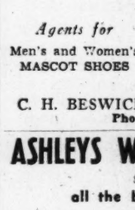

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JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD. COAL MERCHANTS Springmill St. Bradford TELEPHONE 2462 The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

LEATHER GOODS for Christmas Gifts *Practical and Lovely* CHADWICKS 39 TYRREL STREET

NORMAN BEST M.P.S. Regent Pharmacy 17 Manningham Lane CHRISTMAS GIFTS PERFUMES, BATH SALTS GIFT CASES NOVELTIES BY ALL THE LEADING PERFUMERY HOUSES *For* CARPETS—LINOLEUMS CURTAINS Harry Sharp & Sons 25/27/29 Rawson Place *Fitted Work Our Speciality* TEL. 3040 and 1820

Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement— please mention The Christian Science Monitor

ENGLAND

BRADFORD (Continued)

Christmas Shopping at Bradford's Leading Drapers *A visit to our showrooms cannot fail to give you assistance with your Christmas Gift Problems.* Here Are Just a Few Suggestions: GLOVES: PERFUMES: HOSIERY: HANDKERCHIEFS: CRAVATS, FANCY LINENS: COSY FIRE-SIDE CHAIRS. In addition to these you will find a splendid selection of gifts for gentlemen. To make your visit both profitable and pleasurable we will allow a special discount of 5% in every department until Christmas. Illingworth, Newboult & Co. LTD. WESTGATE, BRADFORD

BURNLEY

T. HIRST *High Class Grocer Post Office* Briercliffe Road, and 106 Colne Road *Agent for Hea-Te-Co Soap* Orders delivered to any part of the district TEL. BURNLEY 3999

THOMPSON'S For Stationery, Motto Cards, Personal Greeting Cards, Calendars, Sweets and Chocolates. Post Office, Rose Grove

DERBY

For Reliability and Value SHOP AT Midland Drapery Co., Ltd. DERBY General Drapers, Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete House Furnishers

The Central Educational Co., Ltd. BOOKS STATIONERY GIFTS PRINTERS MANUFACTURING STATIONERS 18, St. Peter's Street, Derby.

ELLESMERE

May we help you to get the best out of your radio? Or if it is an exchange you need, we are able to supply Ekco, Phillips, McMichael, Philco, Cossor, etc. *Demonstrations given anywhere in Shropshire.* Stockists of Schick Shavers CASELEY ELLESMERE Phone 76

GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE

A. F. HANSON 57 HEINZ VARIETIES QUALITY GROCER OND PROVISION MERCHANT also OXO 1939 Models Allwave Radios G. E. C. Cossor, etc., etc., and Electrical Household Appliances 2-4 Brinkburn Avenue Tel. 71876

GOBOWEN

GOOD WINDOWS *Our windows are but a reflection of the quality of the goods we sell and the service we give, and when we tell you that we were the only firm in the British Isles to win five prizes (including a FIRST) in 1938 National Open Window Dressing Competition (thus repeating many previous successes) you will understand why so many people travel so far to see our windows and then enjoy our goods and services.* *We wish you the Compliments of the Season* *Francis and Sons* *Central Stores Gobowen.*

USED AT HOME *We use Mitchell's Royal Diadem White Self-Raising Flour and their most excellent Brown Self-Raising Flour at home—that is why we recommend these flours to you.* *FRANCIS & SONS Central Stores Gobowen*

HALIFAX

MORE THAN USUALLY BEAUTIFUL! Not GREAT ART perhaps but artistically lovely, and at the same time far from mountainously expensive, are the abundant novelties now displayed. Besides the numerous gift articles, the general drapery which is offered ranges over twelve departments. Ladies are invited to come into the showrooms. JAEGER, LIBERTY, and other world-wide known names have entrusted us with their agencies. Terms are excellent for you. Service is sufficient. ARTHUR FARRAR Kensington House Commercial St.

IVY HADFIELD A. R. C. M., M. R. S. T. *Teacher of Music* Music Classes for young children 11 Ashbourne Grove, Halifax Tel.: 61186 Hx. Studios:—38 Clare Rd., Halifax Southend, Eliand.

Splendid Selection of Christmas Gifts ARTHUR GLEDHILL 'Phone 3854 2 Crown St. Halifax

W. & M. BEECHAM Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressers 1 Cow Green, Halifax 'Phone 2972 *Very Choice Selection of Christmas Gifts.*

CHRISTMAS 1938 W. GRIME & SON 16 SILVER STREET, HALIFAX Have a choice selection of Ladies' Bags and Purses, Crystal Ware, Shopping Baskets and many other novelties suitable for GIFTS and PRIZES. 'PHONE 2206 HALIFAX All Travel requisites always in stock

ENGLAND

HALIFAX (Continued)

WEBSTERS OF HALIFAX GROCERY and PROVISION SPECIALISTS *for a period of 120 years* VISIT WEBSTERS CAFES FOR SATISFACTION

GIVE POTTERY OR GLASS this year for your CHRISTMAS GIFTS and buy it at NEAVERSONS 12 OLD ARCADE and 5 RUSSELL ST., HX. They have a wonderful selection.

MAIN AGENTS Also The "Snow-White" Records Three at 2/- each PRIESTLEY & SUTCLIFFE for H. M. V. Radio and Records 13 George Street, Halifax. Tel. 3855

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines) STANDINGS Ltd. General Provision Stores RESTAURANT, CAFE Station Square Branch Stores 30, West Park Tel. 4390

ACKRILL Ltd. *Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders* TEL. 4001

ENGLAND, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd. the Modern Firm for PLUMBING Central Heating 34, 36 Parliament St., Harrogate Tel. 4681

HUDDERSFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Huddersfield 671 daily ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Beautiful Shoes and Happy Feet Shaw & Hallas Ltd. HIGH GRADE BOOTMAKERS JOHN WILLIAM ST. HUDDERSFIELD

FILLANS & SONS LIMITED Market Walk *Silversmiths and Jewellers* for over 80 years *"Reliability and Courtesy always"*

for BETTER *slippers* Jaeger Clark Glastonbury THOMAS WALKER 10 and 12 King Street, Huddersfield

HULL

J. H. GRAHAM & SON LTD. *Electrical Engineers* 58a Beverley Rord Tel. 35401 *Electrical Contractors for Power, Lighting, Telephones* ESTABLISHED 1908

KENDAL

ARTHUR W. SIMPSON THE HANDICRAFTS KENDAL. Here you may obtain good gifts for your friends

R. C. HOGARTH *Watchmaker* BRANTHWAITE BROW, KENDAL Useful Christmas Gifts

LEEDS

ELECTRIC appliances for homes and churches. Magnificent choice. Registered contractors and engineers. Bailey's tel. 22828 29 TRINITY ST. LEEDS 1

SHARP & SON *Monumental Sculptors* Headingley Marble Works, West Park, Leeds 6 Renovations and Lettering by Skilled Craftsmen TEL. 61064 HEADINGLEY

GROOCOCK & SON *High Class Grocers* 31 Otley Rd., Headingley *See Our Large and Varied Stock of Good Things to Eat* 'PHONE 51341

Good Work Quick Dispatch Reasonable Charges Peel's Printing Press 38 Dock Street, Leeds, 10 'Phone 25377 Church Printing a Speciality

LIVERPOOL

ALSOP BROTHERS (COAL) LTD. *Coal and Coke Merchants* 35 and 37 TUNNEL ROAD Tel. WAVERTREE 308

ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL (Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers Phone Birkenhead 4365 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. daily, except Saturdays ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

T. & S. BACON LTD HALLES DES MODES Model Salon Gowns, Suits, Ensembles Wraps From Eleven Guineas Est. 1825 BOLD ST., LIVERPOOL

PURCHASE ALL Your Food Supplies at COOPERS *The Modern Food Store* CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL

Salisbury Laundry Ltd. *Specialists* in Shirts and Collars Sports Wear *Speedy Service* 193 Smithdown Rd. Tel. Wavertree 568

J. Collinson & Co. Established 1829 34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618 EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR Agents for: Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

CLAY & ABRAHAM Ltd. *87 Bold Street 18 Lord Street 23 Tithebarn Street* *Perfumes and all Toilet Specialities Safety and Electric Razors Photographic Equipment and Supplies.*

MANCHESTER

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone SALe 3016 9 to 12 daily ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHRISTMAS 1938 Exclusive Greeting Cards and Calendars, Novelties and Gifts for all. A. & S. Walker LIMITED THE MODERN STATIONERS Branches: 62, King Street, St. Ann's Passage, Victoria Street Corner, Manchester

JIM DAVIES *Specialists in Men's Wear* A fine selection of *Christmas Gifts* FOR MEN Shirts Neckwear Gloves Raincoats etc. 189 Stockport Road LEVENSHULME, MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY Ltd) FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS (Ground Floor) St. Ann's Place, Manchester

Carpets Furniture "EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY "HONEST UNDER THE COVER" *Double and Triple Sprung All Double Hair Stuffing* Divan Chairs from £4.17.6 Settees from £8.19.6 100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0 90 Model Rooms Two acres Showrooms J. & J. SHAW LTD. 70 OXFORD STREET MANCHESTER

FRANK LEWIS LTD "Recommend Wolseley for the discriminating motorist; Come to us for prompt attention and expert service." MARKET ST. GARAGE, STRETFORD. 'Phone: Longford 2090.

MARSH'S 10 KING STREET MANCHESTER Are displaying a wonderful range of Christmas Gifts and invite your inspection without obligation. Prices from a few shillings to many pounds, and every article is guaranteed to be the best quality. 'PHONE BLACKFRIARS 0286

MANSFIELD

G. H. ANDREWS 6 and 8 Albert Street, Mansfield *For Your Christmas Presents* Excellent range of Madeira Hand Embroidered Cloths. Irish Linen Goods of all kinds. See Our Special Displays Tel. 271

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Two Ball Lonnen Garage West Road (Top of Denton Bank) Newcastle-on-Tyne *Everything for the Motorist* Castrol Lubrequipment Call Here for PETROL, OIL, Etc. Tel. 53262

"BRADBURN" *Dyers and Cleaners* ESTABLISHED 1832 66, Northumberland Street Newcastle-on-Tyne 'Phone 22787 8 Station Rd., Whitley Bay 'Phone 388

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ENGLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (Continued)

Now's the Time to Start Your CHRISTMAS SHOPPING at JOHN MOSES OF Grainger Street, Newcastle

RUTLAND Gentlemen's Outfitters Shirt and Tie Specialists 77 Grainger St. 29 Blackett St. NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE 7 King St., South Shields

NOTTINGHAM

GET THE PICK OF THE MARKET . . . FROM MARSDENS GROCERS FOR 'THE QUALITY' NEARLY 70 BRANCHES IN NOTTINGHAM & DISTRICT

"THE RADIO DOCTOR" (REGD.) For ALL Electrical and Radio Goods CLAUDE B. BARTON LTD. Qualified Radio, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers 27-29, UNION ROAD Phone NOTTINGHAM 41760

SAXTON'S BOOKSHOP *for early Christmas Shopping* BOOKS, CALENDARS, PENS, CHRISTMAS CARDS KING STREET

OSWESTRY

DUTTONS *Specialise in Christmas Fruits . . . . . .* Figs, Dates, Muscatels, Oranges, Grapes, etc. SIGARRO STORES TELE. OSWESTRY 120.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS THAT WILL PLEASE *are obtainable here.* *J. Ellis Jones, M.P.S.* Willow St., Oswestry Phone 160

S. E. & G. DAVIES hold a comprehensive range of gifts suitable for Christmas presents i. e. gloves, hosiery, lingerie, handkerchiefs best quality, reasonable prices 4, OSWALD ROAD, OSWESTRY

ROCHDALE

INSURANCES All Classes Effected Sound Companies Estimates Free *Personal and Prompt Attention* JOSEPH FRITH Station Buildings Tel. 3742

SCARBOROUGH

C. W. HAYNES JOINER BUILDER CONTRACTOR Tel. 997 Burniston Road

Shetland Industries A large selection of Shetland Hand-knitted Jumpers, Cardigans, Shawls, Hand-woven Tweeds, Rugs, Scarves, etc. St. Nicholas Cliff Scarborough

Your Christmas Fare!! Genuine Dale-Fed Yorkshire Hams Ripe Blue Mould Wensleydale Cheese ROWNTREES Ltd.—Grocers SCARBOROUGH. TEL. 372.

SHEFFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Hours: Daily, Telephone 31232 ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Everything Electrical can be supplied by James W. Ripper Wiring, Reading Lamps, Irons and Ironers Bells, Fires Clocks, Toasters, Vacuum Cleaners Washing Machines 32 Arundel Street Tel. 20438

W. H. Fisher BENTS GREEN PRESENTS FOR ALL *at Keen Prices.* PHONE 32013

PRINTING *for All Trades* TEL. 22690 SANDERSONS LTD. 9-11 Watsons Walk COCKAYNES ARCADE, SHEFFIELD, 1

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

We shall be glad to furnish your Christmas Table *with* DELICACIES CONFECTIONERY HIGH CLASS PROVISIONS CHOCOLATES and BISCUITS *and* OUR FAMOUS PORK PIES T. J. C. COE 143, Ecclesall Road, South Tel. 70874

CHRISTMAS is at its best at COLE'S!

★ *Have you noticed The Rivoli Room* A new development of the Hairdressing and Beauty Salons—open Service—ravishing new styles—and realised the comfort of the continental back wash shampoo.

Cole Brothers Ltd. Sheffield

Alfred Grindrod & Co. CELEBRATE 25 YEARS 1913—1938 *of* Continuous Advertising in The Christian Science Monitor CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY 122-126 CHARLES STREET QUALITY FURNITURE *Agents and Stockists for* "BUOYANT" Upholstery "VI-SPRING" Mattresses Personal service. Advice readily and courteously given for furnishings and colour schemes. H. Ponsford 581, 583 and 601 London Road Sheffield 2 Tel. No. Sharrow 50814

H. H. GREEN PHOTOGRAPHER Photographs of Children, Pets, etc., for Calendars and Christmas Cards *Colouring a Speciality* *Framing in Modern Styles* 163 Retford Road Phone 40690

Marian G. Naylor for your Christmas Presents HOSIERY LINGERIE GOWNS KNITWEAR 160 Abbeydale Rd., South Ph. 71693

Christian Science House MRS. SKELTON Pleasant Mount, 3 Whitworth Rd., Ranmoor For comfort—quiet—rest and study. Every care and attention given by experienced workers. Tel. 32121

OXCROFT Britain's Best HOUSE COAL E. A. STEVENSON LTD. 141, Norfolk Street, Sheffield 1 Phones 23184, 23185, 23186 and 23128

99-101-103-5-7 SHEFFIELD 1. CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD. PHONE 22672 FOR AUSTIN STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRRELL CARS & ACCESSORIES

Ladies Dressmaker Edith Smith 16 LYDGATE LANE. CROOKES

Everything for your Picture Framing for Christmas at WILSON 152 LONDON ROAD

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

The store for VALUE and VARIETY

COCKAYNES

for

Christmas Gifts

Choice Furs—Coats

S. A. TURVEY

on Monthly Payments

Suitable for Christmas Gifts

22 Ecclesall Road Tel. 23541

A Happy Christmas to Everyone

Walshs

for

Drapery Furnishing
Outfitting Decorating
HIGH STREET TEL. 23041

SOUTHPORT

Burston & Nixon Ltd.

Family Grocery Stores

41, London St., Southport

LUSHUS Choice selection of Christmas Fruits, Fancy Fruits, Biscuits, Cakes, Crackers, etc.

PHONE 2153 EST. 1881

H. Fazakerley

DECORATING CONTRACTOR

56, SIDNEY ROAD
SOUTHPORT

Tel. 8282

You'll Enjoy Christmas Shopping at

Marshall & Snelgrove

SOUTHPORT

STOCKPORT

Phone RUSholme 2823

Robinson's

Quality Confectioners

Branches throughout the district.

Scotland

EDINBURGH

Ladies' Hand Bags

7/- to £7

British Bags are Best

CLEGHORN

429 PRINCES STREET

Gulland & Kennedy School Outfitters

for over 100 years are now incorporated with

J. C. SMITH LTD.

91, Lothian Road, Edinburgh

NEW SEASON'S HEATHER HONEY

Jas. Gibson & Co.

Bacon, Cheese and Buttermen

Tel. 25146-7 44 Queensferry Street

ELECTRIC CLOCKS

try

KIRKWOODS

10 Chambers Street, Edinburgh

CHRISTMAS IS HERE

We are showing a wonderful selection of choice Cutlery. Come and see our windows. Buy your presents from us, delivered free.

A. LOCKE & SON

General Furnishing Ironmongers

Note our new address at

13 NORTH ST. ANDREW STREET

Same telephone No. 25391

J. NEILSON Jeweller

For Christmas Presents

from 2/6 upwards

Watch and Jewellery Repairs

Old Gold bought

Phone 26435 27 Rose St. Corner of Hanover St., One Stair Up

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH (Continued)

Good Cheer

from The Land o' Cakes

SCOTT-LYON'S

Celebrated Currant Loaf....1/- per lb.
In Rounds, 3/-, 4/-, 5/-, 6/-, 7/6 and 10/-
Delicious Scots Shortbread
Petticoat Tails Shortbread
2/- and 4/- per tin
Finger Shortbread . 2/- and 4/- per tin
Cakes of Shortbread in Tartan Tins,
2/-, 2/6, 4/-, 5/- up to 10/-.
RICH FRUIT CAKES
Cherry, Dundee, Sultana, Cherrypine, Genoa, Etc.
Famous Buttercoich Cakes 1/-, 1/6, 2/6 each.
CHRISTMAS ICED CAKES
Coloured Meringues for Parties

SCOTT-LYON LTD.

Ferry Road Bakery

ELECTRIC LIGHT

Installations for town or country house carried out carefully and economically by experienced men.

Examinations and Estimates Free

James Gray & Son

89 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH

GLASGOW

Unit Furniture and Plain Fitted Carpets make an ideal room

Catalogues on application

Galloway & Lee

335, Sauchiehall Street

Phone Douglas 5141

GLASGOW'S "PREMIER" BOOKSHOP

for books in every walk of Literature to Suit All Ages and at All Prices.

All the Latest Editions of Every Description. Large Stock of Books for Presentation.

GRANTS Booksellers GLASGOW

The Grant Educational Company, Ltd.
91 Union Street

Before choosing those Christmas Gifts visit

TRERON'S

The famous China Salon alone offers abundant inspiration for the choice of the perfect gift. And, for the Children, Treron's TOY FAIR is better than ever.

254 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

LOOSE COVERS

Frilled and Welted for Three-Piece Suite in good quality Cretonne or Shadow Tissue, with Jaspe, Blue, Green and Beige Grounds. Floral and Modern Effects.

£4. 19. 6.

Price includes cutting within five miles

A. GARDNER & SON LTD.

36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1

WENDY'S

Tea Shop

Snack Suppers are now served in Sauchiehall Street Shop till 10:45 p. m. Light Music provided in the evenings. The West George Street Shop remains open as usual from 8:30 a. m. until 7 p. m.

WENDY'S LTD.

245 Sauchiehall Street
104 West George Street

BROWN'S of Glasgow

Specialise in

CHINA
CRYSTAL
and POTTERY

245 SAUCHIEHALL STREET

JOHN ALVES

High Class Family Grocer and Provision Merchant

6 KELVINGROVE STREET

PHONE 4709 DOUGLAS

LATE AGAIN!

I wish SPARKS would buy an ELECTRIC CLOCK. I've seen such an attractive one in MACKINLAY'S window—they never vary a second.

MACKINLAY & CO.

239 BYRES ROAD

Agents for all leading Electrical Manufacturers

Phone Western 2016

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.

Engineers and Merchants

Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork Refuse Destructors

93 HOPE STREET, C. 2

Telegrams: Prestank, Phone: Central 1786

The Laundry of Quality

The Cathkin Laundry

Giffen & Bissett Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

Fur Coats, Costumes, Coats and Dresses at Sale Prices

CLARKE & BUCHAN Ltd.

206 Sauchiehall Street
Glasgow, C. 2.
'Phone Douglas 229

Daily Features Page

Sunbonnet Sue

I'm fond of my own doorkey,
What ever may betide.
I opens wide my friendly door
And locks dull care outside.
L.M.

Daily Anecdote

No Father's Blessing

When Abigail Smith informed her father, the Rev. William Smith, that she had promised to marry a young lawyer from a near-by town, the minister refused to give her his blessing. (In that day, for some reason or other, lawyers were not looked upon with any great favor.)

Another daughter had but recently contracted a marriage decidedly pleasing to Mr. Smith, and he had celebrated the occasion by joyfully preaching upon the text: "And Mary has chosen that good part which shall not be taken away from her."

Despite parental objections, Abigail went ahead and married her young lawyer, whereupon the minister came forward with another sermon, this time upon the text: "For John came neither eating bread nor drinking wine and ye say, he hath a devil." Despite pointed allusions to the objections of the community to lawyers, Abigail's high sense of humor would not permit her to take offense. She considered the whole incident a huge joke.

Thirty-three years later her lawyer man—John Adams by name—became the second President of the United States.

Odds and Ends

Busy Vowel

The letter "a" is used more in the Hawaiian language than in any other tongue. It is used not only singly, but in twos and threes. Examples are "kaaa," meaning a thread made of fiber; "laaana," meaning "donated"; and "maaa," "sea breeze."

Popularity in Britain

According to a noise-measuring device, turned loose recently on a huge crowd of Londoners cheering, Queen Mother Mary ranks first in popularity among her people, registering 85 decibels, which puts her ahead of the new King and Queen, who registered 83 decibels.

Quotation for Today

IN THE ordinary business of life, industry can do anything which genius can do, and very many things which it cannot.—HENRY WARD BEECHER.

In Lighter Vein

Pin Money

"Your wife says she asks only for pin money."

"Yes, but the first pin she wanted had 12 diamonds in it."

Enough On Hand

Head Grocer (making up the wholesale order for the week): "John, do we require any new laid eggs?"

Assistant: "No, sir. We have enough in the store-room for another six weeks."—Kentish Mercury.

Too Late!

Even at the age of 10 Ethel Barrymore was consumed with the fire of ambition. Before her always was the inspiring history of her grandmother's early days in the theater.

"Grandmother Drew was a great success in England when she was eight years old!" Ethel would point out despairingly, as if at 10, the best days of her life had passed. "Here I am, getting older every day, and I haven't done anything!"

Suspicious Porters

Donald (to wife at railway station): "What! Ye canna get a porter tae tak' oor luggage?"

Wife: "Na, na, Ye try Donal,' your accents no' quite sae noticeable."—Kentish Mercury.

The Added Touch

Mother asked her six-year-old what lovingkindness meant. "Well," said the little boy, "when I ask you for a piece of bread and butter and you give it to me, that's kindness, but when you put jam on it, that's lovingkindness."—Chicago Tribune.

His Position

"Goodie!" enthused Ida Knowe, our bright little file clerk. "They have just made by brother draft clerk at the bank!"

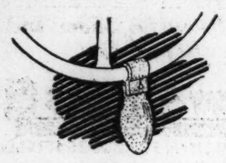
"That egg? Draft clerk?" we echoed.

"Sure!" said Ida. "He opens and closes the windows."—Washington Post.

With the Inventors

Pleasant Steering

If the motorist is tired of the orthodox manner of clasping a steering wheel, Isaac A. Anson, of Tulsa, Okla., recommends a hand grip



. . . another gadget

which is attached to the lower portion of the steering wheel. This pliable member is sufficiently rigid to transmit positive movements. The device has won U. S. Patent 2,134,020 for Mr. Isaacs.

Shocking Speed

"Ouch! I must have been going 50!" may be the exclamation of the

. . . a warning signal

automobile speeder if he adopts the ingenious idea of Stuart H. Caldwell, Detroit. U. S. Pat. 2,134,028. The device becomes effective in a motor vehicle when the driver exceeds a certain speed. Then a relatively low amperage current passes through the leg of the operator. And as we understand it, the amperage increases with the speed.

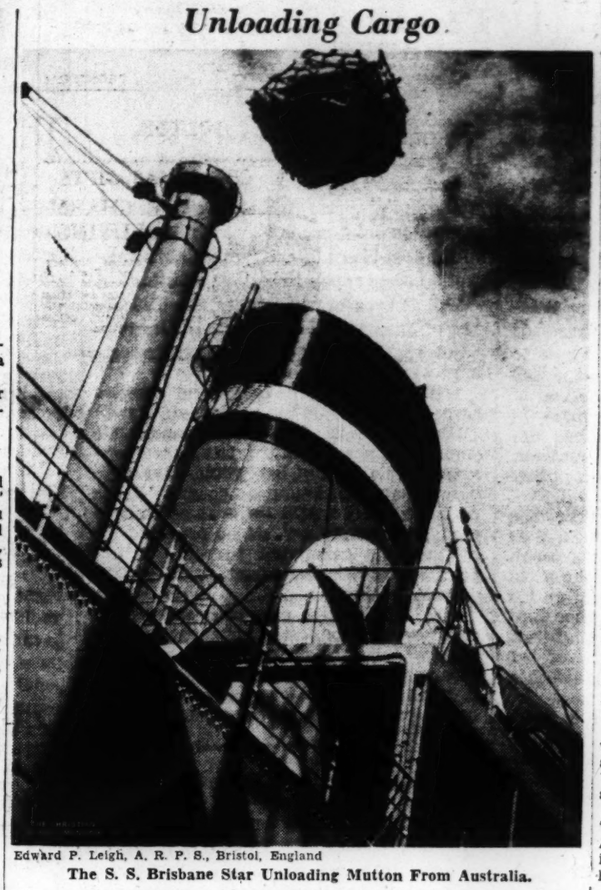
Ear Pockets

Have you noticed how cocker spaniels and other long-eared breed of dogs slosh their ears around in their food? Now comes Ruth F.

. . . not for beauty

McCaleb, of Evanston, Ill., with U. S. Patent 2,136,115 for a "Garment for Long-Eared Dogs." This outfit consists of a pair of flexible pockets, in which the dog's ears may hang and swing naturally. The pockets are linked and are tied back of the animal's head.

Unloading Cargo



Edward P. Leigh, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

The S. S. Brisbane Star Unloading Mutton From Australia.

Party Fun

London Calling

The leader of this game divides the players into six groups, each of which represents one of these famous "sight-seeing" cities: London, Paris, Rome, Washington, New York and Boston.

He then starts the contest by saying, "London Calling"—a signal for the "Londoners" to name in quick succession as many of that city's public buildings, monuments, natural attractions, etc., as they can remember in the space of three minutes. The leader lists each one named, and records the score at the end of the period.

Then, in turn, the players in each of the other five groups are "called" to name the sights of the city they represent, the leader keeping count as before.

Scores are compared at the end of the game, the group having the largest total being declared the winner. — Elizabeth C., Melrose, Mass.

When Is Full Moon?

Jupiter's slowest and most distant moon requires nearly three years to make the circuit round the parent planet.

Cause of Crime

"It is in the breakdown of religious training in the home, in the church, and in the school that we must look for the present cause of crime."—Prof. Francis B. Sayre.

Manly Manners

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Dividends

Indianapolis, Ind.

For many years Mr. and Mrs. W—— have been helping young people get a college education—usually sons or daughters of old friends or relatives, young people who could not otherwise have a college education. Some they have taken into their delightful home, and, in return for light services, have given the young people a comfortable living while attending the near-by university. When necessary, they have furnished funds, funds not to be paid back, but to be passed on to others.

One day a friend remonstrated with them. "You are not rich people, and you have children of your own. You should be investing this money and getting good dividends."

The couple smiled, as one replied: "Oh, we are investing—in friends. And we are getting big dividends—in the pleasure of helping others to help themselves."

Dividends indeed they are receiving, dividends in various forms. One student has risen high in the educational world and is an honored professor in a college for women. A young child adopted and named after Mrs. W—, has grown to lovely womanhood. Thus a debt to the W—s is being paid. Some of the other students helped by the couple have married and have taken their places in the home and community life, better equipped for their university training. They write back letters, appreciative letters.

Another student has reached a high place in the nursing profession. Some time ago a mishap befell the daughter of the couple, and the nurse took a leave of absence from her position and came back to help with her love and skill.

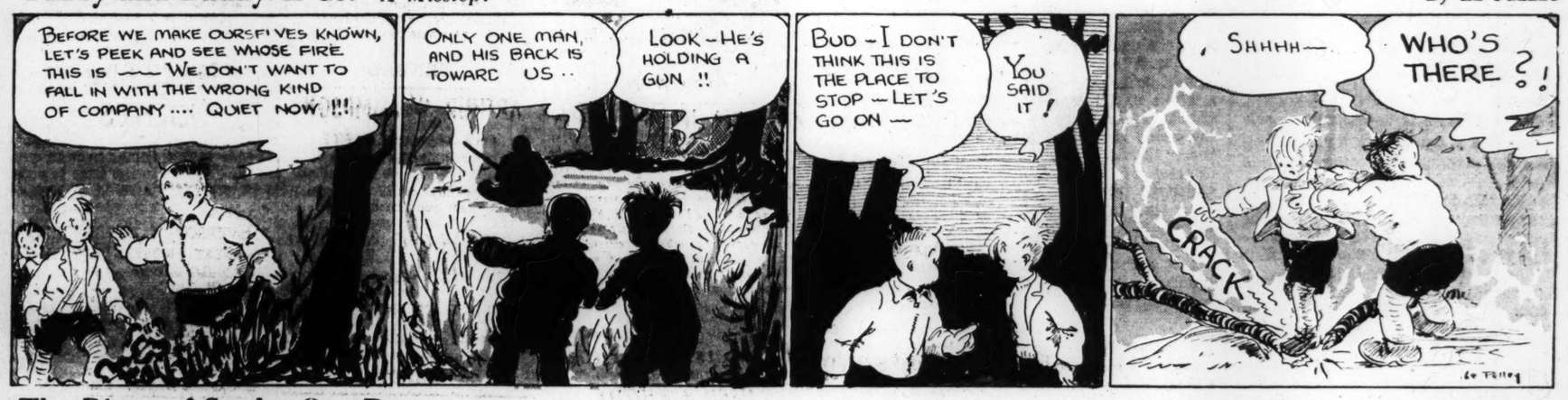
Mr. and Mrs. W—— may little realize that the interest on their investment has been compounding in a fine example of applied Christianity to those around them, even to the young people in the neighborhood. Some of these have gone elsewhere to live, and are extending a finer influence for having known the W—— family back home.

Judgment

Judge thyself with a judgment of sincerity, and thou wilt judge others with a judgment of charity.—Anon.

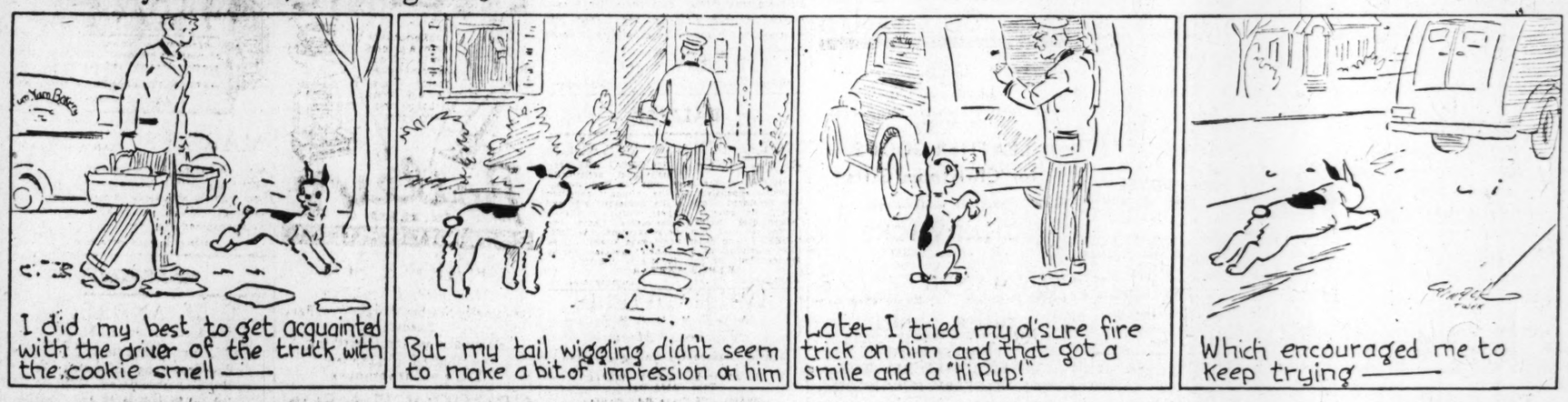
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Misstep!*

By LE PELLEY


BEFORE WE MAKE OURSELVES KNOWN, LET'S PEEK AND SEE WHOSE FIRE THIS IS —— WE DON'T WANT TO FALL IN WITH THE WRONG KIND OF COMPANY .... QUIET NOW !!!
ONLY ONE MAN, AND HIS BACK IS TOWARD US ..
LOOK - HE'S HOLDING A GUN !!
BUD - I DON'T THINK THIS IS THE PLACE TO STOP — LET'S GO ON —
YOU SAID IT !
SHHHH—
WHO'S THERE ?!
CRACK
Le Pelley

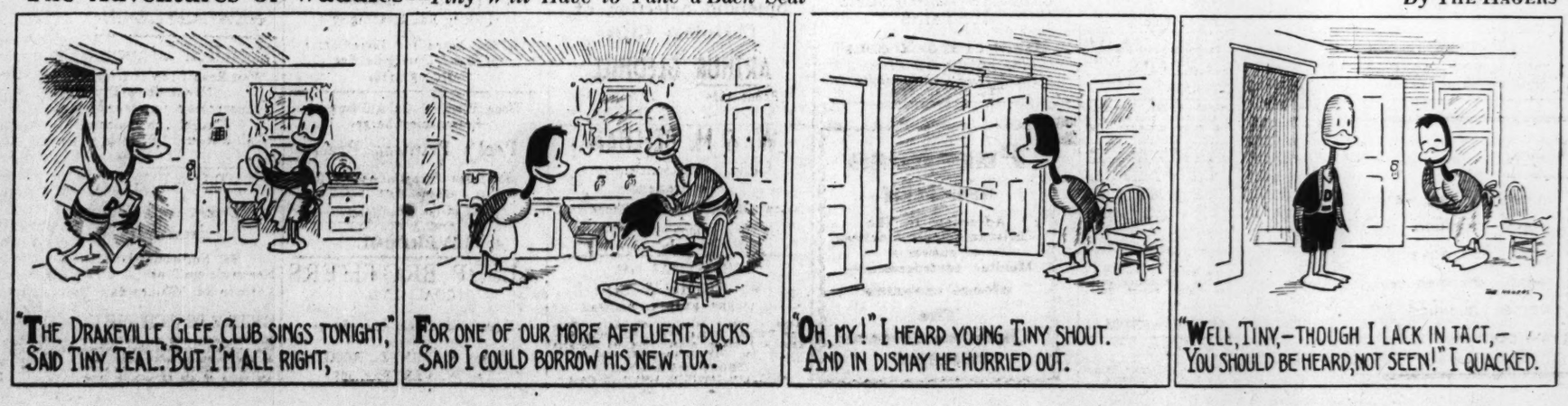
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Progress*

By CARMACK


I did my best to get acquainted with the driver of the truck with the cookie smell ——
But my tail wiggling didn't seem to make a bit of impression on him
Later I tried my d'sure fire trick on him and that got a smile and a "Hi Pup!"
Which encouraged me to keep trying ——

The Adventures of Waddles—*Tiny Will Have to Take a Back Seat*

By THE HAGERS


"THE DRAKEVILLE GLEE CLUB SINGS TONIGHT," SAID TINY TEAL. "BUT I'M ALL RIGHT,
FOR ONE OF OUR MORE AFFLUENT DUCKS SAID I COULD BORROW HIS NEW TUX."
"OH, MY!" I HEARD YOUNG TINY SHOUT. AND IN DISMAY HE HURRIED OUT.
"WELL, TINY,—THOUGH I LACK IN TACT,— YOU SHOULD BE HEARD, NOT SEEN!" I QUACKED.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1938 • *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* • PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Thanksgiving at Bethany

"FATHER, I thank thee that thou hast heard me." Before, not after, Lazarus had come forth from the grave, Jesus spoke these words.

Thanksgiving Day, 1938, comes to a world in which hard-won, long-cherished moral values apparently are being buried under materialism and opportunism. Hundreds of thousands are, as President Roosevelt pointed out, "without place to lay their heads," as, indeed, was the Son of man. Humane feelings are in danger of being blunted by the sheer impact of brutality. Law among nations has declined alarmingly. War occupies millions. Unemployment bears down on other millions.

Humanity, it may be said, stands at the grave of hopes it cherished as dearly as Jesus cherished Lazarus: "Jesus wept. Then said the Jews, Behold how he loved him." Yet, when Jesus had "lifted up his eyes" he said, "Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me. And I knew that thou hearest me always: but because of the people which stand by I said it, that they may believe that thou hast sent me."

Thanksgiving in 1938 will mean for many a lifting up of eyes. And for what is ever visible to the upward gaze thousands on thousands can give thanks. "The people which stand by" watching the grave's mouth will not see the reason for that thanksgiving. But they must be benefited by their witnessing of that thankfulness. At the tomb of Lazarus they were so benefited as to be able to perceive even with their still downcast eyes the evidence of that moral and spiritual power which Jesus exercised.

Today such thanksgiving as Jesus observed in Bethany can lead "the people which stand by"—no matter in what country or under what government—to perceive the resurrection of ideals too long buried in despair, and to give thanks together for blessings which human government can neither give nor take away.

The French Lottery Loses

THE general air of resignation with which France appears to accept Finance Minister Paul Reynaud's edict suppressing its national lottery is reminiscent of the disillusioning circumstances under which the first venture was begun three centuries ago. Never since that very first drawing for prizes, when the name of Louis XIV popped out of the hat, has the national lottery been entirely free from public reproach. The chief argument in its favor always has been that it was a useful and painless source of State revenue. Its abandonment in the present major financial crisis shows that the French feel the bad effects of the lottery far outweigh its usefulness.

Fiction Compounded

A MUSEUM to the memory of Romeo and Juliet is to be opened at Verona. Actually, there is practically no evidence to support the idea of a connection between the place and the play, which is advanced by this and other means. Shakespeare's play is almost certainly not founded on any fact in the history of the town, nor has the latter supplied anything more than its name for his setting.

Yet, in these days when the tourist traffic is so valuable, one wonders if this not very happy precedent may not be followed elsewhere, and whether even slenderer claims for attention may not be put forward. Shall we hear, for example, of the "original" island of "The Tempest," with Prospero's cell and Ariel's cloven pine? Nor is it only Shakespeare who lends himself to this exploitation; and although it would be hard to put Lilliput or Utopia on the map, there would be no such obstacles to the "discovery" of Ruritania or Canoodledum.

Paying for Underpasses

A CONFERENCE of shippers and transportation men called by the United States Chamber of Commerce makes a number of recommendations for the aid of the railway industry, one of which has to do with the cost of eliminating grade crossings. Commonly a large part of the cost of underpasses has been assessed against the railroads involved. No one questions, from a safety standpoint, the importance of these highway grade separations.

The Conference, however, urges that the railroads be charged no more than the immediate benefits to them for these structures and that the bulk of the cost be counted as part of the highway program. The railway, it has recently been pointed out, is almost the only form of transportation in America that pays directly for the maintenance of its own right of way. Motor truck operators assert they pay their full share of highway costs in their competition with the railroads but no public agency has adduced any conclusive figures on this point. Either the railroads should get some relief when costs of grade separations are being calculated or the recommendation of the Splawn Report of last spring should be carried out for an authoritative examination of alleged subsidies to various forms of transportation. The study would be valuable in many other ways as well.

Aid (?) to Jews

THOUGH a world shocked by outrages against the Jews may sense a savor of poetic justice in the British Prime Minister's proposal to settle Jewish refugees in colonial areas to which Germany still makes claim, Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion seems open to serious questions.

Will it ease or exacerbate the difficulties of Jews in Germany, where the proposal appears to be arousing bitter feeling?

Will it speed up or delay and complicate plans for aiding persecuted Jews?

How does it fit into Mr. Chamberlain's "policy of appeasement"? In the development of that policy, one would have supposed, some discussion of colonial issues with Germany would have to be considered, and normally would be prepared for by gestures calculated to allay rather than arouse German suspicion of British colonial policy.

Mr. Chamberlain may offer answers to all these questions and to the many others that will be prompted by his proposal. Meanwhile it appears to combine left-handed aid to the Jews with a singularly awkward gesture toward appeasement in Europe.

Gains From Trade Pacts

FAVORABLE response to the new British-Canadian-American trade agreements is not due entirely to desires for more Anglo-American co-operation in the present state of the world. Part of it comes from a growing recognition of potential economic benefits from increased trade. While revolutionary changes are not expected—or desired—a larger exchange of goods between the United States and its two best customers should result.

From 1929 to 1937 the American share of the United Kingdom market dropped from 16 per cent to 10 per cent, a loss of $226,000,000 in 1937. All may not at once be regained by American exporters, but judging by the effects of other trade agreements, there should be marked improvement. In the last three years all American trade abroad has increased, due to general business recovery. But with non-agreement countries it has risen only 47 per cent while with those covered by the 18 reciprocal pacts it has risen 66 per cent.

So far in the discussion of the new agreements as much has been heard from American producers who expect to benefit as from those who fear damage from British or Canadian imports. Those who must face new competition have had opportunity of course to present their cases while the agreements were being negotiated. They should have every proper consideration after the results can be measured, and possibly some modifications will be required.

But there should be equal attention to the possible gains for other producers who will find export opportunities. There should be recognition of the fact that as a whole nations gain from increased exchange—each taking goods it desires more for goods it desires less. And above all, there should be more attention to the interest of the consumers—an interest which in the aggregate is much greater than that of producers who may be affected. Freeing trade permits use of the world's most efficient production and marketing machinery. For consumers it is as much of a gain as any improvement in machines or methods which lowers prices.

Boston Recovery, a Long Pull

THE Boston Chamber of Commerce has just forecast a $3 increase in next year's tax rate. Mayor Tobin, in reviewing his first ten and a half months in office, compares his economy efforts with those of the man who tried to sweep back the waves with a broom.

These developments remind us that much of the demand for municipal improvement so vocal during the mayoralty campaign just a year ago has largely petered out. Boston is still in a bad fiscal condition.

The Mayor speaks of the possibility of the State assuming relief burdens in the industrial cities, geared, perhaps, to a sales tax which he strongly favors. It would do little actually to end the relief problem. This can only be accomplished by putting people back to work in private enterprise, possibly through a program to find jobs and fit recipients for them as the Cincinnati plan has done, or by bringing in new industries through community campaigns as was the case in Fall River and Manchester. The least Boston might do is appoint a committee to study what has been accomplished elsewhere in reducing welfare rolls and report how that experience can be applied here.

Boston's fiscal status also emphasizes the need for reassessing property values. Many believe that present assessments are unjust. At the moment index cards made out for such a reassessment are locked up at the Army Base. Perhaps the Mayor could get a WPA project to complete this work. Fair assessments are an essential factor in a long-range recovery program. Mayor Tobin is to be commended for saving the city $300,000 through application of the no-hiring program, and for his successful efforts to improve tax collections. But something more effective than a broom is needed to keep back the waves of rising municipal costs.

Wealth vs. Money

Book News of the Day

THOSE who believe a sound fiscal policy to be merely one in which money income matches money outgo would profit from David Cushman Coyle's ROADS TO A NEW AMERICA (Boston: Little, Brown. $2.75). Real wealth to Mr. Coyle consists not of marks in books or of gold buried in Kentucky, but of fertile land, wisely guarded forests and minerals, harnessed streams and busy men. By the same token he does not believe the nation is poor simply because the Treasury balance is shown to be in the red. It is poor to him when the Treasury books are neatly balanced while Kansas farmlands fly in black smudges across the country.

In many magazine articles, Mr. Coyle has sung his theme of saving wealth instead of money. He has been so devoted to this theme that he has almost founded a school of thought, which we might call Coyleism.

* * *

Along with a reformed attitude about wealth, he wants a revised method of keeping the national accounts. When money is spent for conservation, work relief and other productive projects, he wants it entered as investments or assets, and regarded as an addition to the national wealth. With such bookkeeping, it would frequently happen that the real national budget would be balanced while the Treasury books were unbalanced.

In this, his first full-length book, Mr. Coyle batters at many an entrenched dogma about government financing. He senses the urgency of events and presents a fairly definite program.

"In our hands," he writes, "technology is more than a labor-saving system. It is more than a magic formula for giving us new pleasures and delights. It is an instrument for liquidating our assets faster and faster."

Having apprised of the danger and established his values, he does not mean to be halted by a dollar sign thrust like some primitive idol across his path. Credit, machines, men—are all resources to be used without superstitious fear in the task of maintaining the country.

* * *

Mr. Coyle, as an avid disciple of democracy, naturally regards communism and fascism with extreme distaste, but he believes that government action "with the consent of the governed" is essential to preserve our liberties and salvage our real wealth. Yet Mr. Coyle is not a militant planner. Paradoxically he believes that we can plan to unplan. For instance, if America would adopt a powerful plan for income distribution and a similar chart for guarding assets, many minute and detailed regulations might be abandoned.

Mr. Coyle poses many absorbing questions and answers on most of the nation's political, social, and economic problems. It is not necessary to agree or disagree with a book to recognize that, as in this instance, it is provocative.

The book might have been even stronger if Mr. Coyle had not built quite so many roads to his new America. Granting that democracy derives its great strength from its many tributaries, one may wonder if, in view of the urgency of our journey, the author might not have told us a bit more definitely which are the better roads, apart from his broad highway of fiscal reforms.

R. M. B.

Mirror of World Opinion

Keeping Democracies Out of War

NOT all the able official and journalistic apologetics can hide the truth that our Government's dominant motive was the fear of war. Not that it is discreditable to be afraid of war. On the contrary it is common-sense. Only, if we are thought to be more afraid of war than Germany is, future negotiations will usually end more agreeably to Germany than to us. There seems to stretch out before us an unending vista of meals on humble pie whenever any dictator chooses to ask us to dinner.

It is true that our meals, though unappetizing, are cheap. Last time it was Abyssinia who bore the cost; now it is Czechoslovakia who will pay. All this seems humiliating. But then comes the crushing question, would you rather have war?

Is there not a third way by which we might escape from the unpleasant choice between subservience to Herr Hitler's intolerable violence and arrogance and, on the other hand, the calamities of war? There is such a way; it is by establishing international control over disputes leading to war. This could be effectively done if we could have the co-operation or, better the leadership of the United States of America. It is not too much to say that if the first cause of the present miserable state of Europe is the aggressiveness of Germany, next to it comes the isolationism of America.

America, like the Priest and Levite, passes by on the other side, while the peace-loving part of Europe has fallen among thieves. If America would join with the British Empire, with France and with the smaller nations, it would be possible so to control commodities that a law-breaking nation could not make war but must submit to reason.

I would have the Government look for safety not in Berlin but in Washington. German good faith and good will exist only for German interests. But it is not so with the people of the United States. If they would shake off the influence of that most unchristian tradition, that it is right to hold aloof, and would shoulder the burden of their greatness, there might be hope for European security.—LORD HUGH CECIL, Provost of Eton College, in a letter to the British press.

A Tune That's Sure to Be Popular With the Public

The Mall

IT IS on the Mall at midnight that I rely for the maintenance of my reputation. But I rely on it in vain. Its mile-long, arrow-straight, tree-lined course, warmly glowing under the lamplight, fails me only too obviously. Confession is no doubt the better part of valor, and I therefore admit that I am a great disappointment to my provincial friends. I regret this very much, for my provincial friends are my oldest friends, since, though I am now a Londoner of ten years' standing, I was once, for nearly a quarter of a century, a provincial myself.

The disappointment I speak of does not manifest itself immediately. When some ancient crony of mine, a companion out of my Yorkshire past, steps from the train at King's Cross or St. Pancras, we do not find it difficult to get back to terms of familiar friendliness. There are so many questions that one must ask. How does Josiah Clutterbuck like the chromium plating that the march of fashion has constrained him to put on his shop window? Is that new center-forward in the Town football team as good as he is said to be? Have they filled in the tramlines yet, and put on trolley-buses down by the municipal water-works? Questions like these may not promote a flow of wit and epigram. But they serve their purpose in getting a conversation started.

I have, however, noticed one thing about asking questions. They are apt to provoke retaliation. That is where the good impression made by my agreeable chatter between the station and the center of London begins to fade. The first slip on the ladder usually occurs in Trafalgar Square. "That is a fine statue," is the invariable remark of my good friend Rusticus, as he catches sight of the famous admiral in his cocked hat, perched on the top of his enormous column, bang in front of the National Gallery.

* * *

"Yes, yes," I say, in somewhat reserved tones. Simple as Rusticus's observation seems, there are pitfalls in the way of answering it. One has to be very careful. Every Londoner (and if one cannot claim to be a Londoner after ten years' residence, when can one do so?), every Londoner, I say, regards the Nelson statue almost as his personal property; and it is not done—in the south—to boast of one's own possessions. Besides, there is another reason for caution.

One does one's best, of course, to keep in touch with all the latest artistic movements. Even so staid and conventional a publication as The Times devotes quite a lot of attention to the newest art theories, and it would never do to be behind The Times. But in Bloomsbury and Chelsea opinions change with bewildering rapidity. A return to the studios after a couple of days' absence may find that a complete revolution has taken place in the realm of aesthetics. So, not being quite certain whether the Nelson statue is, at the moment, "le dernier cri" of the salons, or (much more likely) the artistic equivalent of oil-drag, one temporizes, saying, "Yes, yes," vaguely, and with an air of mystery, adding brightly, however, just to show that one is not too much upstage to be informative, "The man on the top there is Admiral Nelson."

"Of course," replies Rusticus. Is it possible that there is a slight hint of pique in his voice, and that he looks on the information as a slur upon his knowledge? If so, he is shortly to enjoy a rich revenge.

"How tall is the statue?" he inquires blandly.

I put a bold face on the matter, and answer distinctly, without any unmanly effort to shirk the question, "I don't know."

"It seems a fairly simple thing to find out," says Rusticus. He is silent for a moment, whilst the traffic swirls by. Then, the light of enthusiasm in his eye, he says excitedly, "I wish you'd take me to the Keats House."

I am compelled to admit that the furthest extent of my knowledge about the Keats House is that the poet Keats used to live in it. But as to where it is to be found, Rusticus had better, far better, ask the next policeman.

* * *

"Well, never mind," he says, gallantly disguising his disappointment. "Let's go and dine at the Cheshire Cheese. The place frequented by Dr. Johnson and Dickens. Sanded floors and old oak beams. I've often wanted to see it."

"I don't know where the Cheshire Cheese is, either," I reply, stubbornly.

Really, this is too much for Rusticus. Pleasant fellow though he is, some things are beyond a joke. Deeply moved, he remarks, "People who live in a place never seem to know much about it." I sympathize with the fellow profoundly, but at the same time I feel that I have a defense.

It is precisely because one lives in London, that one is interested in the things in it in which it is alive. It seems to me that the thing to do, if one is interested in Keats, is to read his poems, not prowl round his house. I have, I fear, little patience with that purely antiquarian attitude which is more concerned with the paper that famous men wrote on, than with the things they wrote on it. That is why, when my friends come up to London, I would really like to read them the "Ode to a Nightingale." As a compromise, I take them down the Mall at midnight, exhibiting the Regency buildings, and Buckingham Palace in the moonlight, and the gleaming bonnets of the great motor cars, with bejeweled ladies, and elegant, high-hatted gentlemen lolling back on the cushions inside. For this is contemporary London, not the London of a vanished past.

But, all the same, I feel that my friends are a little disappointed.

DUDLEY MEADS MACKEGG

The Wide Horizon

Free Press and Peace

From an address before the International Goodwill Congress of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, at San Francisco.

By Lewis Rex Miller

THERE is one thing the newspapers of the United States are doing, and doing admirably, in the cause of peace. There are two other things which, it seems to me, we might be doing better than we are.

The thing we are doing, and doing well, is gathering and disseminating throughout the United States news from all the principal countries overseas. In my experience as a foreign correspondent, I was constantly impressed by the excellence of the American news-gathering organization. The leading correspondents abroad of American newspapers are outstanding men in their field. They know what is going on and how to tell about it. Their sources of information are unsurpassed.

In most of Europe at present, the foreign correspondent works under big handicaps arising from censorship. But he knows how to get across to his editor at home the essential facts of any situation. That is his job, and he does it so well that the average American citizen who takes the trouble to read carefully the foreign news is better informed about what is actually going on in Germany, Italy, Russia or Japan than the average citizen of any of those countries.

* * *

We might do more to avoid the dissemination of alarmist reports. The European situation a few weeks ago was bad enough without making it appear worse by spreading scary headlines across our pages. The effect of these "scare-heads," as we call them, was clear when Orson Welles put on his radio broadcast depicting an invasion of our country by men from Mars, and some of our people did very silly things as a result.

The newspapers are inclined to blame this entirely on the radio, but there is no possible doubt that the newspapers had helped to produce the situation where this amazing display of fear and emotionalism became possible. Scare-heads had helped to make the reaction to the fictitious Martian invasion. I think we might use scare-heads with a great deal more restraint.

* * *

Our present inclination is, whenever a dictator makes a speech, to pick out the most inflammatory statement therein and build the whole story around that statement. Now, that just isn't sensible. For very often the most important statement in a speech by a dictator or a diplomat lies neatly concealed in a mass of verbiage—and sometimes the most important thing about his speech is something that he does not say. The silence of a demagogue is sometimes more eloquent than his loudest shouts.

There is today an inclination to harden our national viewpoints to the point where we assume that everything emanating from certain countries is vile, deceitful and terrifying. That, I contend, is not and never has been the case. All nations have their shortcomings, but they also have what the Chinese call their longcomings. And one of the most important contributions we can make to peace today is to keep a weather eye peeled for an occasional longcoming on the part of a neighbor nation. If we do not do this, we are subjecting ourselves to a state of voluntary blindness. We are drifting along a road that leads to petty nationalism, prejudice and war.

We might well jot down on our list of things to be thankful for on the approaching Thanksgiving Day, and in a prominent position, our free and untrammeled American press. When my newspaper friends drop in from the Orient and tell me how they have just visited a Japanese editor's office and found him with a daily bulletin on his desk listing some twenty subjects that he must under no conditions mention in that day's issue, and when I get letters from my former colleagues in Europe telling of the obstacles placed in their way by absolutist governments, I am grateful that there still exists in the United States the right to print the news.

"Victory" or "Pathetic Failure"?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A correspondent in your letter column has generously consented to speak for "vast majority of the British people." Without questioning her mandate and hesitating to follow where the very angels fear to tread I would like someone to help a poor wayfaring man in answering simply and honestly the following question. What was it precisely that Mr. Chamberlain did that was so heroic and just how did he prevent war? It has always seemed to me that had Mr. Chamberlain told the cheering crowds when he left for his first interview with Herr Hitler that he was going merely to surrender then the cheering would have ceased and his machine possibly smashed to pieces. Surely the whole world approved of that interview because it was believed there was to be negotiation for just terms for Czechoslovakia.

I honestly cannot see anything heroic in his action unless it were to do what he did at the second interview at Godesberg. Then and then alone was the world undivided on this issue. Was there any satisfaction in surrender by proxy? Had Mr. Chamberlain said at the outset we wash our hands of this thing and will take no part, is it seriously suggested that Beneš would have fared worse? Mr. Chamberlain is an honorable man and will stand the test on his merits. All the sophistry in the world cannot turn pathetic failure into victory.

London ALFRED EDWARDS, M. P.

Soft Words and a Big Stick

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Civilized people who are God-fearing, should band together without delay to insist that righteousness, as generally understood by such people, be allowed to bear fruit.

We must note that countries which were unprepared to defend themselves; which depended upon others; and/or which were led by people who expressed personal interests, have found it advisable to attempt to make peace with aggression which they feel is tending to tear down what they term civilization.

We must remember that if one desires to know what a man or nation will do, he should ascertain what they have done and what they are now trying to do.

It would seem that it is a real necessity for those who desire to keep freedom that they be armed and equipped enough to defend their liberties.

As Theodore Roosevelt said—"speak softly but carry a big stick."

New York A. ALEXANDER